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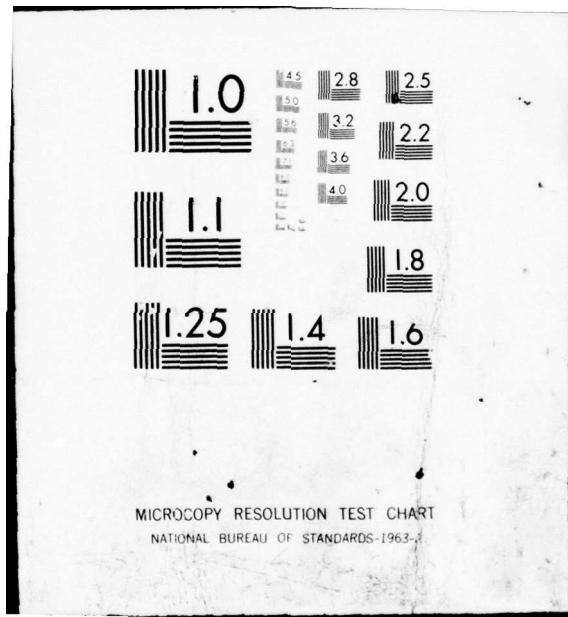
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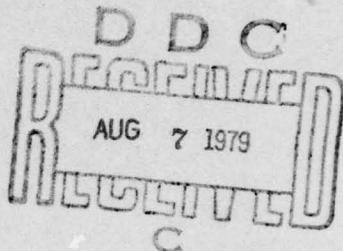


# DYNAMIC MONITORING FOR LINEAR LIST DATA STRUCTURES

Northwestern University

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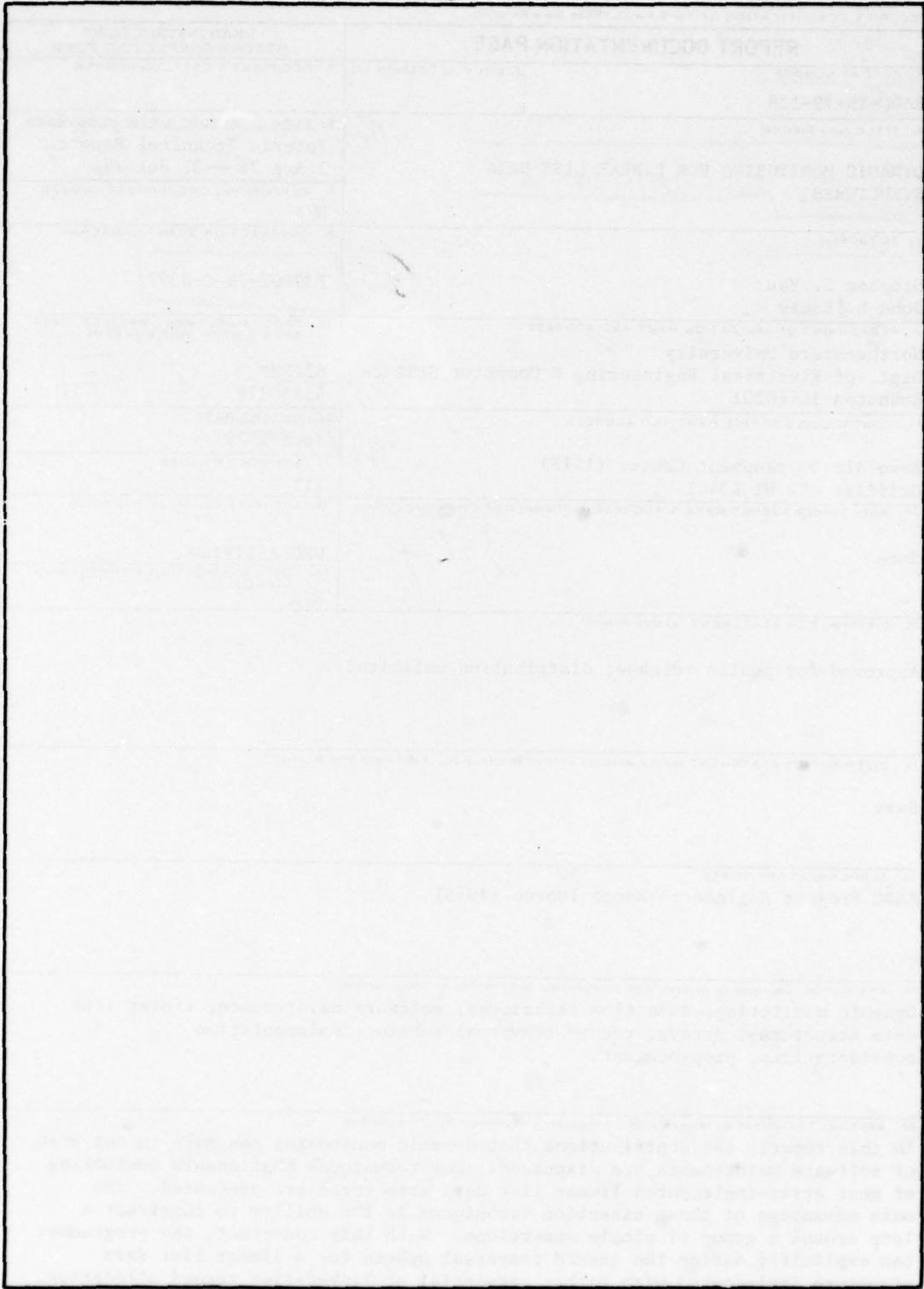
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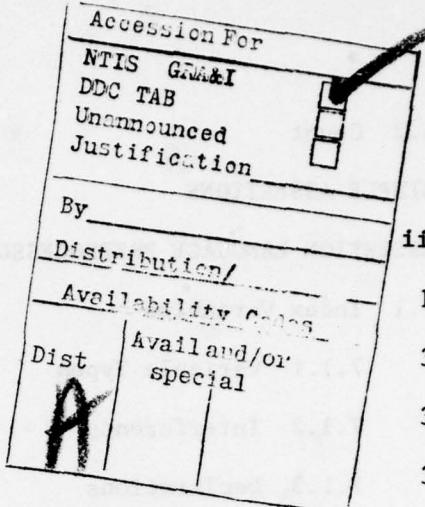
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

One of the major problems in maintaining large-scale software is the difficulty of understanding the dynamic behavior of the software system. In order to gain a good understanding of the dynamic behavior, it is necessary to have effective dynamic monitoring techniques which are applicable to large-scale software. One approach is to build self-metric software in which the software system has built into itself the mechanisms for measuring its own behavior. However, the large quantity of data collected must be analyzed. The software can also have these analysis mechanisms built into it giving the software system the capability of measuring and evaluating its own behavior. When this evaluation is used to determine whether the software is behaving properly, the software is called self-checking software.

A software system can be characterized as a collection of inter-related assumptions and decisions among modules. Each module makes assumptions about its operating environment. Based on these assumptions the module designer makes a number of decisions about the properties of the module. These decisions completely characterize the external behavior of the module. They become the properties expected of the module by other modules that interact with it. Thus, a module uses a collection of assumptions and makes one or more decisions which are in turn used as assumptions by other modules throughout the system.

During software modification, new errors are frequently introduced into the system in the following way. A modification is made to program module X which changes the definition of a decision D made in that module. Thinking that he has made a complete and successful modification, the programmer begins testing the new version. If everything seems to function correctly, the new version is considered correct and put into production usage. However, the problem arises because some module Y contains code which uses decision D as an assumption. D has been changed and module Y may no longer function properly. If the system is large and the modification relatively small, the testing was probably not very extensive with respect to complete testing. The necessary conditions for failure might not have been generated, or the malfunction might have been so subtle that it went undetected at the time it occurred. In either case, the new version of the software system contains errors due to the software modification.

The maintenance programmer works under a serious handicap. He must work without much knowledge of the execution behavior characteristics of the various control and data variables that comprise the software system. When looking at a particular block of code, it is difficult to determine what assumptions are used and what decisions are made and passed on to other parts of the system. If a decision is to be changed, it is difficult to identify all the other blocks of code where that decision is used as an assumption.

Significant progress is currently being made in research aimed at being able to trace all the possible decision/assumption paths emanating from any given block of code. However, there is a need for a practical tool to help ease the burden on the maintenance programmer. Dynamic monitoring techniques based on the use of assertions can provide that valuable tool. Well

formulated assertions will serve as explicit statements of many of the execution behavior characteristics relevant to each block of code in the system. Assertions will also detect assumption violations introduced during incorrect modifications to the software system.

The use of assertions was first introduced by Satterthwaite [1], who used the assertions to check the truth of logical expressions in a program. If an evaluation was false, the program was forced to abnormally terminate and a post-mortem analysis was initiated. Stucki [3] has presented a more sophisticated dynamic monitoring scheme which has been added to PET (Program Evaluation and Tester) [2]. Along with the assertions on logical expressions used by Satterthwaite, Stucki included assertions on legal and illegal values and ranges of variables. These techniques were still designed primarily for use on simple variables. Stucki [4] later described extensions to this language that makes it usable with simple array structures. But, even these extensions have several serious shortcomings with respect to monitoring array implementations of linear list data structures. The most serious problem is that the programmer can only specify the range for the index variable, but not the exact sequence of values the index should take. Even this range specification cannot be used to its full potential since it is a static definition and does not represent the true dynamic behavior of the data structure. Finally, if several assertions are to be made on the same array, the index specifications must laboriously be included with each assertion statement. Recently, Chow [5] has presented a method for using past as well as present program status in the assertions of logical expressions. While the ideas presented are interesting, they are not dealing with the monitoring of array structures.

In this report we will discuss dynamic monitoring with assertions and how it can be of benefit in the software maintenance process. We will also discuss the use of an assertion language compared to other possible alternatives. We will then present an advancement to the current assertion specification techniques that enables dynamic monitoring of most array-implemented linear list data structures. The main feature of our new techniques is the ability to construct a loop around a group of simple assertions. With this loop construct, the programmer can explicitly define the record traversal scheme for a linear list data structure implemented with either sequential or linked-list record allocation. Within the assertion loop, Stucki's simple logical expression and value assertions can then be used on the individual array items defined by the loop index.

We will give a number of examples to illustrate how these techniques may be used in typical JOVIAL tables and arrays. The example will include various linear list data structures, and both sequential and linked-list allocation schemes. We will also discuss the implementation of an assertion language preprocessor for a JOVIAL system. As a demonstration, we have modified JAVS [6-8] so that it recognizes and translates our proposed assertion constructs. We will also discuss how these techniques are applicable to other high level languages.

## 2. ASSERTION CONCEPTS

### 2.1 The Assumption/Decision Model

An ideal situation would be to have assertions written to verify all of the assumptions made by each of the modules in this system. This would provide complete documentation of expected run-time behavior as well as a means for each module to check if the outside environment is really as it is claimed to be. Some assumptions, such as legal values and ranges of input variables, readily lend themselves to specification as assertions. However, more complex assumptions concerning large data structures or relationships between various variables may be too complicated to be specified and thoroughly verified in a run-time situation.

In the same manner, assertions can be included for decisions made within each module. This will provide documentation as well as run-time verification of correct implementation of each decision. If a decision is incorrectly implemented, it may be detected and identified at virtually the location of the error. This will save lots of debugging time. As with the assumptions, not all of the decisions can be easily formulated into simple assertions.

More research will be required to determine what percentage of all the assumptions and decisions can be easily specified as dynamic assertions.

### 2.2 A Software System Life Cycle

Assertions should be a part of the entire life cycle of a large scale software system. They should be considered in the initial design and coding phases and will be of useful service as long as the system is being maintained.

During the initial design phase of the system, each module designer must identify the assumptions used and the decisions made by his module. These assumptions and decisions should then be included as assertions in the initial version of the coded module. From that point on, the assertions will serve as important documentation of the expected execution-time behavior characteristics of that module. The assertions included in each module will be useful when testing the individual modules and then the system as a whole. They will help detect and identify some errors earlier than otherwise might be the case. They may also detect errors that would otherwise go unnoticed. Thus, initial testing can be quicker and more thorough.

When the system has been thoroughly tested and is ready for use in the field, it would be recompiled without the assertions. The assertions would remain as comments but they would not be converted into executable code. Thus, no space or time overhead is added to the production system.

When it is necessary to perform a modification on the system, the assertions can again play a very helpful role. Before attempting any changes, the maintenance programmer must thoroughly examine the relevant modules and become familiar with both their static and dynamic characteristics. He must be aware of what assumptions are used in the system. Well formulated assertions provide the needed documentation.

But errors can still be made. To minimize the amount of damage done, it is important that these errors be detected as early as possible. By again compiling the assertions in the related parts of the system, the programmer has a powerful tool for detecting any abnormal system behavior, something that is otherwise very difficult to do. Errors that are introduced into the system during program modification usually occur through the decision/assumption relationship. A decision in one module may get changed making the assumption used consistent with the new decision from the first module, it may not function correctly. Thus, errors are introduced when the second module is left unchanged using an old assumption. The assumption assertion in the problem's second module would assist by noticing the assumption violation and identifying it to the maintenance programmer.

### 2.3 An Assertion Language

Thus far, our discussion of assertions has not been concerned with how they might be specified. For years, many good programmers have included input parameter checks in their routines reflecting a "I don't trust anyone" philosophy. These first assertions were coded along with the regular program and frequently remained in the finished product. This has an adverse effect on the space and time efficiency of the completed software system. We need assertions that can always remain in the source code, but yet don't always have to be compiled or executed.

The simplest method to achieve this desired control is to continue writing the assertions in the high-level language of the system, but include a special flag with each statement to indicate that it is part of an assertion. Then, prior to compilation the specially flagged statements could be converted to comments or left as executable code by a simple preprocessor.

A more sophisticated approach involves the use of a specialized assertion language. There are several reasons we feel that such an approach is desirable. First, an assertion language provides a simple syntax that is tailored to the checks that must be expressed. The assertions can be written in a much more concise manner than would otherwise be possible. For instance, the value assertion as defined by Stucki [2] is much simpler than the equivalent statements in any high-level language. The programmer is also spared from worrying with the output that must be generated if an assertion violation occurs. He knows that for each assertion, the preprocessor will generate statements to output a standard-form violation message. Also, this concise, tailored format means that each assertion statement is self-documenting; it is easily readable and readily stands apart from the remainder of the code.

Second, an assertion language overcomes a major problem associated with assertions written in the language of the software system. When assertions are written in the same language as the total software system, it is difficult to maintain the desired separation between the assertions and the remainder of the code. If the statements that make up an assertion are not flagged as assertions promptly when they are written, they will likely never be so flagged. This is because without an indepth study of the code, it is usually quite difficult to determine if a statement is part of an assertion or the real program. More than likely, the final program will have

both flagged and unflagged assertion statements. Then, when the assertions are to be disabled, these unflagged assertions may cause either compilation errors or additional time-and-space overhead, or both. An assertion language avoids this problem; the assertions always remain distinctly separate from the rest of the code.

Another benefit is the ease with which the programmer can control the enabling of the assertions. In the simple case, a preprocessor can either convert all the assertions to the appropriate high-level code or leave them as comments in that language. In a more powerful approach, the assertion language could include a complex hierarchy of control giving the programmer both compilation and execution-time control over the enabling of individual assertions [4].

All these reasons for using an assertion language basically come down to convenience and reliability. They are the same general reasons that the software is being written in a high-level language instead of in an assembly language. The programmer's time is valuable and we can expect a more reliable product.

However, there are some drawbacks to the use of an assertion language. First, a simple preprocessor must be written that will translate the assertion statements into the desired high level code. Since an assertion language can be kept simple, this does not appear to be a serious problem. Secondly, the assertion language is less flexible than the high level language that would otherwise be used. However, using Stucki's simple assertions and the advancement we propose in the remainder of this report, we feel that most desired assertions can be easily stated.

Overall, we feel that a powerful assertion language provides significant benefits in the specification of dynamic assertions.

### 3. ARRAY DATA STRUCTURES

The array is a commonly used data structure, one that is explicitly defined in almost all high-level languages. Yet current dynamic monitoring techniques are not usable with any but the simplest array structures.

An array is defined as a collection of homogeneous items that may all be referenced by the same name. Sometimes these items are merely elementary items of the language. Yet frequently they are themselves collections of other items that are non-homogeneous and/or logically related to each other. These latter collections are called records though each language seems to have its own unique terminology. Arrays of records are explicitly provided for in JOVIAL [9], PASCAL [10], PL/I [11], ALGOL 68 [12] and COBOL [13] although in JOVIAL these structures, called tables, are only one-dimensional.

FORTRAN [14] is a prominent high-level language that has no explicit record structure. There are two common techniques used to overcome this deficiency. The first method is to create a separate array for each individual item of the record. The other way is to implement m-dimensional records of an n-dimensional space using an n + m dimensional array. Either way, there is still the logical concept of an array of records.

In general, we can consider every array to be an array of records. These records may be elementary items, explicitly defined record structures or implicitly defined FORTRAN records. Thus, when specifying dynamic assertions for arrays, we want to treat the arrays as record-oriented data structures.

#### 4. ASSERTION TECHNIQUES FOR LINEAR-LIST DATA STRUCTURES

##### 4.1 Record-Oriented Monitoring

As noted above, most of the data structures explicitly defined in current programming languages are record-oriented organizations. We feel that dynamic assertion techniques for these structures ought to represent this record philosophy.

There are two things that the programmer must define in order to specify dynamic assertions for a record-oriented structure.

- 1) The group of simple assertions that is to be applied to each record in the structure.
- 2) A systematic means of accessing each record in the structure.

The simple assertions should be those already defined in the existing language for use with simple variables. A language construct must be defined that will have the assertions together as a group that will be applied to each record. The systematic access of records for the general class of all data structures is not a simple task. Therefore, for the rest of the report, we will limit our discussion to linear lists, a class of data structures in common use in today's programming practices.

##### 4.2 Linear Lists

A linear list is a set of  $n \geq 0$  nodes  $x[1], x[2], \dots, x[n]$  whose structural properties essentially involve only the linear (one-dimensional) relative positions of the nodes [12]. Three special linear lists: stacks, queues and deques; allow deletions, additions and accesses to values only at the first or last node of the structure. Typically, these are implemented using a sequential storage allocation scheme. The more general class of linear lists allows additions, deletions and accesses to any node in the list. Typically, some sort of linked record allocation is used for these more general linear-list structures. Methods for specifying systematic traversal schemes for both types of allocation will be presented in the following section.

##### 4.3 Node-Traversal Schemes

To specify the traversal of any data structure, three characteristics of the traversal must be defined:

- 1) the first node to look at
- 2) the method for determining the next node
- 3) the condition that signals the end of the traversal.

As is done within the program itself, an index will be used for speci-

fying the desired elements of the data structure. Our definitions for the first and next nodes will be values for the controlling index. The terminating condition will be any general Boolean expression.

The traversal scheme specification will take the form of a standard high-level program loop. The loop conditions will define the sequence of records to be monitored and within the loop bounds will be grouped the assertions for each record.

#### 4.3.1 Sequential Allocation

If the records are stored in a sequential manner in the data structure, then the range for the index variable is sufficient to define the traversal. A simple loop definition using the range specification takes the following format:

```
LOOP(<variable name>) (<range>)
.
.
.
END LOOP
```

For example, consider a JOVIAL table with N records stored in sequential order starting in record  $\emptyset$ . The following would define the assertions loop.

```
LOOP (I) (&#8800;...N-1)
.
.
.
END LOOP
```

A JOVIAL assertion preprocessor would generate the following JOVIAL code and insert it into the original source code.

```
FOR I = &#8800;, 1, N-1 $  
BEGIN  
. . .  
END
```

This type of assertion can also be applied equally well to software systems written in other languages. For instance, the assertions on a FORTRAN array of N elements would look very similar to those written above for the JOVIAL example.

```
LOOP (I) (1...N)
.
.
.
END LOOP
```

The translation to FORTRAN would then be as follows: where STMT denotes a

unique FORTRAN statement number.

```
DO STMT I = 1, N
```

.

```
STMT CONTINUE
```

#### 4.3.2 Linked Allocation

A more complicated situation exists when the records are stored in a linked manner scattered throughout the physical data structure. The initial value for the control index is generally taken from a variable maintained by the main program as a pointer to the first record. The next value for the index usually is taken from a link field within the current record. And the terminating condition is stated as a Boolean expression that when evaluated true, denotes that the end of the chain has been reached. Frequently this condition is that the link field of the current record, and subsequently the next value of the index variable, is an implementation-dependent null pointer. The syntax for this loop definition is:

```
CHAIN (<index variable>) INIT (<arith. expr.>)
      NEXT (<arith. expr.>) END (<boolean expr.>)
```

.

```
END CHAIN
```

For example, consider a JOVIAL table that contains a linked list. Simple item PTR contains the index for the first record in the chain. The table contains item LINK which provides the link between records and is -1 in the last record of the chain. To loop through this linked list, the following directives would be used.

```
CHAIN (IX) INIT (PTR) NEXT (LINK($IX$)) END (IX EQ -1)
```

.

```
END CHAIN
```

The assertion preprocessor would then generate and insert the following JOVIAL source statements.

```
IX = PTR $
Label.
.
.
IX = LINK($IX$) $
IF NOT (IX EQ -1) $
GOTO Label $
```

Label is used to denote a preprocessor-generated label that is unique to this

loop expansion. Again this type of assertion is also applicable to software systems written in other languages. For example, consider how the above example might look in a FORTRAN system. The linked list is stored in a 2-dimensional array, LLIST, with each row being a record of the logical structure. The first element of each row contains the link to the next logical record. Now our assertions would look as follows.

```
CHAIN (IX) INIT (PTR) NEXT (LLIST(IX,1)) END (IX .EQ. 0)
.
.
.
END CHAIN
```

The preprocessor might convert this to FORTRAN as indicated below, where again STMT is used to denote a uniquely generated statement number.

```
IX = PTR
STMT CONTINUE
.
.
.
IX = LLIST(IX,1)
IF (.NOT. (IX .EQ. 0)) GO TO STMT
```

#### 4.4 Empty Data Structures

One important consideration that has not yet been accounted for is the possibility that the data structures might be empty. If that is the case, then the loop and the assertions defined within the loop should not be executed. To handle this situation, an optional EMPTY (<boolean expr>) clause may be appended to either of the previously-defined loop-specification statements as follows:

```
LOOP (<variable>) (<range>) [EMPTY (<boolean expr.>)]
or
CHAIN (<variable>) INIT (...) NEXT (...) END (...)[EMPTY (<boolean expr.>)]
```

A true evaluation of the Boolean expression indicates that the data structure is empty and the assertions should be skipped. The JOVIAL preprocessor would group the whole assertion loop as a compound statement and precede it with an appropriate IF statement as shown below:

```
IF NOT (<boolean expression>) $
BEGIN
    Loop as defined previously
END
```

In the two examples discussed in Sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2, the EMPTY Boolean expressions might be "N EQ 0" and "PTR EQ -1".

#### 4.5 Examples

In this section, we will show some examples detailing how the assertion loops could be used for typical linear-list structures and allocation schemes. At this point we are only concerned with the record-traversal scheme and thus will not try to show any specific assertions.

##### 4.5.1 Stack - sequential allocation

Consider a JOVIAL table, STACK, that contains a stack of records. The stack is filled from the bottom (index =  $\emptyset$ ) up and NENT(STACK) contains the number of entries in the stack. The loop and assertions, including an empty stack check, could be written as follows:

```
LOOP (I) ( $\emptyset$ ...NENT(STACK)-1) EMPTY (NENT(STACK) EQ  $\emptyset$ )
    Assertions
END LOOP
```

The preprocessor would generate the following JOVIAL code:

```
IF NOT (NENT(STACK) EQ  $\emptyset$ ) $
BEGIN
    FOR I =  $\emptyset$ , 1, NENT(STACK)-1 $
    BEGIN
        Assertions
    END
END
```

##### 4.5.2. Queue - sequential allocation

To implement a first-come-first-serve queue, a large JOVIAL table, QUEUE, might be used. Records are added to one end of the sequential list and removed from the other. The queue moves progressively around the fixed length table. HEAD is used here to point to the oldest record in the queue, the one that will be serviced next. TAIL points to the next record to be filled at the end of the queue. When the queue is empty, HEAD = TAIL. QUELEN is the length of the table.

Because of its cyclic nature, the queue is always in one of three possible states as shown in Figure 1. Because of the difference of the relative values of HEAD and TAIL, these three cases cannot all be monitored using the same assertion-loop definition. Instead, we will use a JOVIAL IF-EITHER statement to separate case 3 from cases 1 and 2 as follows:

```
IFEITH HEAD LQ TAIL $
BEGIN "CASES 1 AND 2"
    LOOP (I) (HEAD...TAIL-1) EMPTY (HEAD EQ TAIL)
        Assertions
    END LOOP
END "CASES 1 AND 2"
ORIF HEAD GT TAIL $
BEGIN "CASE 3"
```

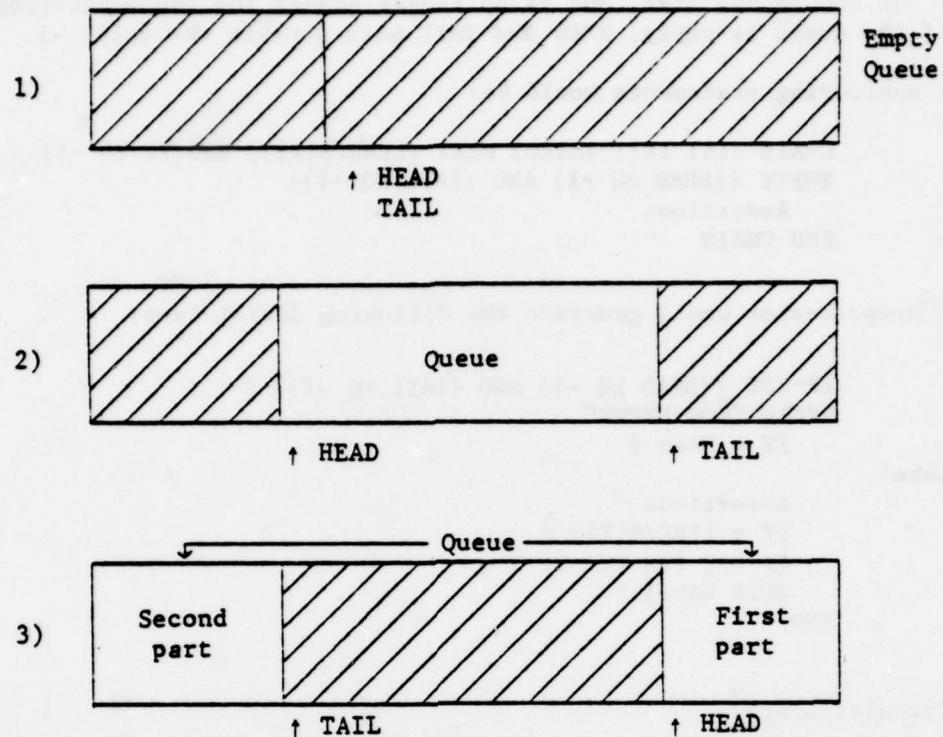


Fig. 1. Queue Implemented in Sequential Allocation  
(The shaded areas represent empty records).

```

LOOP (I) (HEAD...QUELEN -1)
  Assertions
END LOOP
LOOP (I) (Ø...TAIL -1)
  Assertions
END LOOP
END "CASE 3"
END "IF EITHER"

```

For each of the assertion-loop definitions, code similar to that for the stack in Section 4.5.1 would be generated by the JOVIAL preprocessor.

#### 4.5.3 Queue - linked list allocation

Consider again the queue in the previous section, only this time being implemented as a linked-list of records. Table item LINK is added and provides the proper linkage between the records. In the last record, the LINK

field contains the value -1. HEAD still points at the oldest record, what is now the first record in the list. TAIL points to the most recent record added at the end of the list, but is no longer needed for the monitoring process. If the queue is empty, HEAD and TAIL both contain the value -1.

The monitoring statements would be:

```
CHAIN (IX) INIT (HEAD) NEXT (LINK($IX$)) END(IX EQ -1)
EMPTY ((HEAD EQ -1) AND (TAIL EQ -1))
    Assertions
END CHAIN
```

A JOVIAL preprocessor would generate the following JOVIAL loop:

```
IF NOT ((HEAD EQ -1) AND (TAIL EQ -1)) $
BEGIN "NON-EMPTY"
    IX = HEAD $
Label.
    Assertions
    IX = LINK($IX$) $
    IF NOT (IX EQ -1) $
        GOTO Label $
END
```

#### 4.5.4 Circular Lists

If the queue in Section 4.5.3. was to be implemented now as a circular list, the LINK value for the last record would have to point back to the first record in the list. This would cause a change to the terminating condition in the loop definition as shown below:

```
CHAIN (IX) INIT (HEAD) NEXT (LINK($IX$)) END (IX EQ HEAD)
EMPTY (HEAD EQ -1)
```

It is the circular list data structure that dictates the use of a DO-UNTIL loop in the JOVIAL expansion of the chain traversal definition. If a DO-WHILE loop was used, the terminating condition would be met immediately after the initial index value assignment. In this example, we can see that the initial assignment HEAD → IX would lead to a true evaluation of IX EQ HEAD and thus an exit from the DO-WHILE loop.

#### 4.5.5. Doubly-Linked List

To traverse the records of a doubly-linked list, either one of the chains may be followed. Thus the doubly-linked list structure simplifies into either a linked-list or a circular list as far as the dynamic monitoring of the record values is concerned.

A totally complete set of assertions on a doubly-linked list should also verify that the two chains are consistent with each other. This would involve increased complexity in the loop specification language as well as in the source code generated. At the present time however, the need does not

seem to justify the added overhead and complexity that would be required.

#### 4.5.6. Sequential Variable-Length Records

Frequently variable-length records are stored sequentially in a linear array, usually with the first word of each record containing the length of the record as shown in Figure 2. Typically the array acts as a buffer

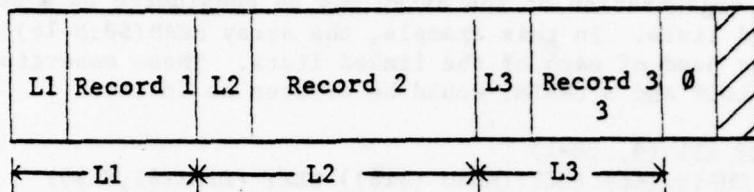


Fig. 2. Array Used as Buffer for Variable-Length Records  
(The shaded areas represent empty space.)

for these records between main memory and some sort of secondary storage media.

Our chain-traversal definition is flexible enough to be of easy use with this sort of record organization. In the following example, BUFFER is a linear array. As indicated above, the first word of each record contains the length of that record. Following the last record is a Ø to indicate the end of the list. The loop definition would be written as follows.

```
CHAIN (IX) INIT () NEXT (IX + BUFFER($IX$)) END (BUFFER($IX$) EQ Ø)
EMPTY (BUFFER($Ø$) EQ Ø)
    Assertions
END CHAIN
```

#### 4.6 Multi-dimensional Linear Structures

Until now we have only demonstrated our assertion approach with 1-dimensional linear lists. However, our techniques are also applicable to the general class of multi-dimensional linear structures. This is accomplished by the use of nested loops, one for each index of the array. Then inside the inner-most loop, the desired assertions can be written for the individual records.

The following examples illustrate the use of nested loops for multi-dimensional arrays. In each example, we will write assertions for an N by M array of records. This array can be viewed as a linear list of N linear lists of M records. Thus, what we must do is to specify the looping constructs for each of the two lists.

The simplest and most common view of our N x M array would consider both lists to be of a sequential nature. We would write the loops for such an organization as follows:

```
LOOP (I) (0...N-1)
  LOOP (K) (0...M-1)
    Assertions
    END LOOP
  END LOOP
```

Another organization of the array may be considered as a sequential list of linked lists. In this example, the array HEAD(\$0:N-1\$) contains the pointer to the head of each of the linked lists. These assertion loops, now using both a LOOP and a CHAIN, would be written as follows:

```
LOOP (I) (0...N-1)
  CHAIN (KK) INIT (HEAD ($I$)) NEXT (LINK($I,KK$))
  END (KK EQ -1)
  Assertions
  END CHAIN
END LOOP
```

We may also view the array as a linked list of linked lists. The array LISTLINK (\$0:N-1\$) provides the linkages in the list of lists while HEAD (\$0:N-1\$) again contains the head of list pointers for the lists of records. TOP points to the first list of records.

```
CHAIN (II) INIT (TOP) NEXT (LISTLINK($II$)) END (II EQ -1)
  CHAIN (KK) INIT (HEAD($II$)) NEXT (LINK($II,KK$))
  END (KK EQ -1)
  Assertions
  END CHAIN
END CHAIN
```

As demonstrated in these examples, our assertion techniques are applicable to any combination of allocation schemes that might be used in an array structure. They are simple and powerful enough to make assertion specification for multi-dimensional linear structures a simple task.

## 5. OPTIONAL INTEGRITY CHECKS

Thus far, we have discussed only integrity checks on the data values contained in the various linear data structures. However, with a linked-list structure, it is also important that we are able to check the integrity of certain aspects of its logical structure. Toward this end, we now define the optional BOUNDS and COUNT clauses to be appended to the chain-traversal loop definition as follows:

```
CHAIN (<variable>) INIT (...) NEXT (...) END (...)  
[EMPTY (...)] [BOUNDS (<range>)] [COUNT (<range>)]
```

### 5.1 Bounds

With this clause, the programmer can make an assertion about the legal values that the index variable may take. If the index is out of range, it usually indicates a serious error in the logical data structure. For this

reason, after a BOUNDS assertion violation, the assertion loop should be immediately exited. This feature should provide detection of erroneous link field values and data structures that have simply overgrown their assigned memory space.

### 5.2 Count

This clause specifies an assertion about the legal number of records in the linked list. For instance, if the program maintains its own record count, this clause could monitor the correctness of that count. Another easy use might be to verify that the data structure is indeed empty or non-empty at a particular time. As with the BOUNDS clause, an error message is printed when an assertion violation is detected.

## 6. SIMPLE ASSERTIONS

In this section we will examine the actual assertions needed for simple and record-oriented items. Stucki [4] has defined one general and five specialized local assertion formats. Three of these seem important within the framework of the current discussion.

- 1) ASSERT (<boolean expression>)
- 2) ASSERT VALUE (<variable name>) (<list of legal values and/or ranges>)
- 3) ASSERT VALUE (<variable name>) NOT (<list of illegal values and/or ranges>)

The last two assertions could obviously be written using one or more of the general Boolean expression assertions. However, for clarity and ease of use, we feel that the value-type assertions should also be explicitly defined in the assertion language.

A brief example should adequately illustrate these assertions. Let us again consider the stack from Section 4.5.1, but this time we are interested in the actual assertions that we skipped over previously.

As defined before, I is the index variable, and we will use it to identify the record being examined. If A, B, C, D are items defined in the table, we could see the following assertions on these items.

```
ASSERT (A($I$) * B($I$) GT Ø)
ASSERT VALUE (C($I$)) (1, 5, 10,...15)
ASSERT VALUE (D($I$)) NOT (2, 4)
```

It should be noted here that currently JAVS [7] provides only the general assertion on a Boolean expression.

## 7. ASSERTION LANGUAGE PREPROCESSOR

In this section we will examine some of the important issues in the implementation of a preprocessor for our new assertion constructs in a JOVIAL system. Some of these implementation issues can effect the way the user may interface with the system. Our purpose here is to present the various alter-

natives that are available. We will also look at our implementation in JAVS of the preprocessor for an assertion language with these new constructs.

### 7.1 Index Variables

Both of our new looping constructs define the values for an index variable that is used to identify the desired array elements. Some of the more difficult implementation issues revolve around these indices, and particularly, the way they must be specified in JOVIAL. One of our main objectives must be to supply the user with the simplest possible tool. Yet, this objective will certainly have to be balanced against the realities of the preprocessor implementation.

#### 7.1.1 Variable Types

One issue that is peculiar to JOVIAL systems and was covered over previously is the matter of index variable types. As the JOVIAL expansions for the LOOP and CHAIN constructs were previously defined, each requires the use of a different type of variable for the index. Since the LOOP command translates into a FOR statement, a one letter FOR variable must be used. On the other hand, the CHAIN command requires the use of a two to six character variable. The programmer must either remember which command requires which type of variable or be aware of the code to which the commands are translated. Neither alternative is very attractive.

An alternate translation for the LOOP construct may provide the best solution. Instead of using a FOR loop, the loop controls could be written explicitly with other JOVIAL structures. The translation for a LOOP command into JOVIAL would then be as follows:

```
LOOP (IX) (Ø...N-1)
.
.
.
END LOOP
```

translates to

```
IX = Ø $
LABEL.
.
.
IX = IX + 1 $
IF NOT (IX GR N-1)$
GOTO LABEL $
```

The normal two- to six-character variable name could then be used for the index variable in both loop constructs.

#### 7.1.2 Interference

It is important that the assertion statements not interfere with the

normal execution of the software system. The assertions must have access to all of the main program's variables, yet they must not be allowed to alter the values of those variables. The loop index variables are the only potential problem variables since they are the only ones to which new values are assigned. Ideally the preprocessor should protect the main program from interference by these index variables. Otherwise, the programmer will have to be responsible for avoiding harmful side effects from his assertions.

If the target language for the preprocessor is a block-structured language, such as ALGOL 60 [16], ALGOL 68 [12], PASCAL [10] or PL/I [11], the preprocessor can easily protect the main program from interference by the assertions. This is possible because of the way these languages define the scope of the variables. Any variable  $x$  is considered to be local to the block in which it is defined. Variable  $x$  can then be accessed as a global variable in blocks nested within the defining block unless the nested block defines its own variable  $x$ . In that case, the original  $x$  is unreachable yet left unharmed until the lower block is exited. The preprocessor needs only to translate each block of assertions into a block structure of the target language. Within this block the index variable could be declared and used as a local variable. Thus, the assertions have access to all the variables from higher level blocks, and yet the index variable does not interfere with any of the other variables already in use.

However, JOVIAL does not provide such facilities. The scope of a variable is either the entire program or routine in which it is defined. Thus, to avoid interference, the index variable must be unique relative to all the other currently live variables. One solution is for the preprocessor to "guarantee" this uniqueness. It could concatenate a short string onto the variable name to create a new unique name. For example, the string might be XXXX. Then, if the programmer used II for the index variable name, the preprocessor would generate the variable name IIXXXX. This assumes that the programmer knows to avoid using variable names ending with the string "XXXX". This solution may increase a lot of complexity in the preprocessor. A reasonable alternative seems to be to require the programmer to choose a unique index name for his assertions. A better approach may be to always use a particular distinctive name, such as ASSTIX, that would never be used elsewhere in the program.

### 7.1.3 Declarations

In most programming languages, the programmer must declare all of the variables he intends to use. Since the assertion loop indices are not part of the main program, we feel that the programmer should not need to include declarations for them. This means that the preprocessor must insert the necessary declarations.

In the block structured language approach described in the previous section, the declaration responsibility naturally falls on the preprocessor. Declarations are generated and inserted at the beginning of each assertion block.

For a JOVIAL implementation, the situation is not so well defined. If

the preprocessor is creating its own names, then it must also insert the variable declarations. However, if the programmer uses the same index variable name twice and the preprocessor includes two declarations, the compiler will issue a warning message. Certainly this does not represent an ideal solution to the problem. On the other hand, if the programmer is responsible for using unique index variable names, it would seem natural for him to also include the declarations.

#### 7.1.4 JOVIAL conclusions

We feel that both loop constructs should use the same type of index variable as discussed in Section 7.1.1. Regarding variable interference and declarations, a realistic approach is to leave the index variable choice and declaration responsibilities with the programmer. These decisions provide an adequate interface with the programmer while holding down the complexity of the preprocessor.

### 7.2 Integrity checks

When the COUNT and BOUNDS options were previously introduced, no translations into JOVIAL code were given. The intent of the two clauses was evident without introducing the details of implementation. Here we will discuss those details.

The code for these options must be designed so that it can be easily inserted into the code already specified for a CHAIN loop. This will help keep the option translations a simple process.

#### 7.2.1 COUNT

For the count check we will introduce a specific variable, ASTCNT, that will hold the count of records processed in any particular loop. ASTCNT can be automatically declared at either the beginning of the program or the time of the first count check. The later declaration requires the use of a separate flag to indicate whether or not ASTCNT has already been declared.

For a particular COUNT check, the preprocessor must generate code to initialize, increment and validate ASTCNT. Code must be inserted before, in the middle of, and after the basic assertion loop. For example,

```
CHAIN (IX) INIT (PTR) NEXT (LINK($IX$)) END (IX EQ -1)
COUNT (LOW...HIGH)
```

```
:
```

```
:
```

```
END CHAIN
```

would be translated to

```
ASTCNT = Ø $
IX = PTR $
LABEL.
ASTCNT = ASTCNT + 1 $
:
```

```

IX = LINK($IX$) $
IF NOT (IX EQ -1) $
GOTO LABEL $
IF NOT (LOW LQ ASTCNT LQ HIGH) $           "COUNT"
print error message $                      "COUNT"

```

The comment "COUNT" indicates the statements that were inserted to implement the COUNT option.

#### 7.2.2 BOUNDS

The BOUNDS clause presents a slightly different problem. Now, the validity check must be made within the basic assertion loop and an exit taken if a violation is detected. To provide the exit point, the preprocessor must generate another unique variable name that will be placed immediately following the normal loop exit.

For example, the following is an assertion loop definition with a BOUNDS check and the generated JOVIAL code. All statements inserted for the BOUNDS clause are so marked.

```

CHAIN (IX) INIT (PTR) NEXT (LINK($IX$)) END (IX EQ -1)
BOUNDS (LOW...HIGH)
.
.
.
END CHAIN

```

```

IX = PTR $
LABEL.
IF NOT (LOW LQ IX LQ HIGH) $           "BOUNDS"
BEGIN
    print error message $                "BOUNDS"
    GOTO ELABEL $
END
.
.
.
IX = LINK($IX$) $
IF NOT (IX EQ -1) $           "BOUNDS"
GOTO LABEL $
ELABEL.                           "BOUNDS"

```

#### 7.2.3 A Complete Example

The following is a complete example designed to show how the code from each of the options; EMPTY, COUNT, and BOUNDS fits together. The JOVIAL statements from each of the options are again marked with comments.

```

CHAIN (IX) INIT (PTR) NEXT (LINK($IX$)) END (IX EQ -1) EMPTY (PTR EQ -1)
COUNT (LOCNT...HICNT) BOUNDS (LOBND...HIBND)
.
.
.

END CHAIN

IF NOT (PTR EQ -1) $ "EMPTY"
BEGIN
    ASTCNT = Ø $ "COUNT"
    IX = PTR $
LABEL.
    IF NOT (LOBND LQ IX LQ HIBND) $ "BOUNDS"
    BEGIN
        print error message $
        GOTO ELABEL$
    END
    ASTCNT = ASTCNT + 1 $ "BOUNDS"
.
.
.
    IX = LINK($IX$) $
    IF NOT (IX EQ -1) $
    GOTO LABEL $
ELABEL.
    IF NOT (LOCNT LQ ASTCNT LQ HICNT) $ "BOUNDS"
    print error message $
END

```

### 7.3 Command Stack

In the definition of an assertion loop, all of the loop parameters are specified at the top of the loop. Some of these parameters are used immediately by the preprocessor while others must be saved for usage at the end of the loop. As was discussed previously, assertion loops may be nested several levels deep. This suggests the use of a stack to retain the necessary information for each of the nested loops. Each element of the stack should be a record with fields for the different parameters to be retained. The following are the parameters that must be retained for a JOVIAL implementation as we have thus far described it.

- 1) Index variable
- 2) Algebraic expression for the next value of the index variable
- 3) Boolean condition that indicates exit from the loop
- 4) Label at the head of the loop
- 5) Label at the exit from the loop (optional entry-used with BOUNDS clause)
- 6) Legal range for record count (optional entry-used with COUNT clause)

#### 7.4 JOVIAL Automated Verification System (JAVS)

The current version of JAVS provides the programmer with some assertion statements for use with Boolean expressions. We feel that the inclusion of our new assertion constructs, along with the Stucki-like VALUE assertion, would make JAVS a much more powerful system development and maintenance tool. Thus, we explored the feasibility of modifying JAVS to this means. First, it was decided that the set of directives recognized by JAVS could be easily expanded to suit our needs. And just as importantly, it was determined that JAVS already contained general statement parsing and text-manipulation routines to facilitate implementation of the new directives. None of the existing software would need to be changed, only new code added. The following sections briefly describe the modification work done on JAVS. (More detailed documentation and the modified JAVS source listing can be found in Appendices III and IV).

##### **7.4.1 JAVS Directives**

JAVS directives are statements which may be included in a JOVIAL source text but are only meaningful to the JAVS preprocessor. Some of these directives, such as JAVSTEXT, are used for naming and organizing various parts of a large software system. Others, the computational directives, cause JOVIAL code to be generated and inserted into the probe text. It is this subset that we are interested in expanding.

All the JAVS directives are written in the following basic format:

".<JAVS-directive><any necessary parameters>"

with the character strings ". and " serving as directive delimiters. The choice of these symbols as delimiters insures that the directives can be left in the source code and will be interpreted as comments by the JOCIT compiler. (Double quotes ("") serve as the JOVIAL comment delimiter.)

For our new assertion constructs, we added these four new JAVS computational directives: CHAIN, ENDCHAIN, LOOP and ENDLOOP. Each directive statement was given the appropriate syntax as defined previously. For instance, the LOOP directive syntax is as follows:

".LOOP (<variable name>) (<range>) [EMPTY (<boolean expression>)]

We also saw a need to expand the simple assertion power of JAVS as outlined in Section 6.0. In that section, we defined the following three formats for simple assertions.

```
ASSERT (<boolean expression>)
ASSERT VALUE (<variable name>) (<list of legal values and/or ranges>)
ASSERT VALUE (<variable name>) NOT (<list of illegal values and/or
ranges>)
```

JAVS already supports an assertion directive of the following form

".ASSERT, <JOVIAL boolean expression>".

We decided to retain this syntax for the expression assertion in order that all old JOVIAL software would be upward compatible with the new JAVS

system. Then, for the other two value assertions, we have added a VALUE directive with the following syntax.

```
".VALUE (<variable name>) [NOT] (<list of values and/or ranges>)"
```

In summary, we made a total of five additions to the set of computational directives that JAVS recognizes. Four of these are to support our new assertion constructs and the fifth is an enhancement to the simple assertion power of JAVS. A complete listing of the assertion directives recognized by the enhanced version of JAVS can be found in Appendix I.

#### 7.4.2 Directive Code Modifications

Our first task was to make the JAVS source text analyzer recognize the new directives that we wished to add. This was a simple job. Procedure LOOK in component JAVS-2 contains a table, L1, of all the JAVS directives. We had to increment the table size by 5 (definition of NJDIR) and add entries for the new directives and their lengths to table L1.

The remainder of the modifications had to be made in component JAVS-5, the module instrumentation component. Procedure PRBDIR is the routine that is called each time a directive is encountered in the instrumentation phase. PRBDIR had to have additions made to it so that when any of the five new directives are encountered, it invokes the correct procedures.

New procedures had to be written for the directives CHAIN, ENDCHAIN, LOOP and VALUE. Since we decided to translate the LOOP directive into code similar to that for CHAIN (no FOR loop), we are able to use the ENDCHAIN procedure for both the ENDCHAIN and ENDLOOP directives. Each of these new routines was written in the style of the older directive routines, relying heavily on the already existing support routines of components JAVS-2, JAVS-5 and JAVS-11.

The compool for the JAVS-5 component also had to be updated. Procedure templates were added for each of the new procedures and for BALPAR, a JAVS-11 routine that had not previously been called from the JAVS-5 component. A common area, ASSERT, was also added to the compool. Its major contents are the stack and stack pointer for processing the assertion loops. It also contains a flag, DCLASSCNT, which indicates whether or not the variable ASSCNT (used for checking record count assertions) has yet been defined.

Like statements written in any other language, it is certainly possible for these assertion statements to be incorrectly written. For instance, the NEXT field might be missing in a CHAIN directive statement. Or, there might be an imbalance between the number of LOOP and ENDLOOP statements. Checks have been included in all the assertion procedures to detect these types of mistakes. In the event of such an error, the JAVS-11 ERROR procedure is invoked with an explanatory message. Appendix II contains a complete list of these error diagnostic messages.

#### 7.4.3 Assertion-Violation Output

JAVS uses a scheme based on the JOCIT compiler's MONITOR primitive for outputting assertion-violation messages. This was done to add another level

of user control to the activation of the assertions. The violation output can be turned off at compile time independent of the output from the JAVS structural instrumentation [17].

To us, this scheme does not seem entirely satisfactory. The first problem is that it ties the assertion facility to the monitoring task. One can never have the assertions enabled without also having the monitors activated. Thus it is not possible to get any occasional assertion violation output without also getting the possibly voluminous monitor output. And to make matters even worse, output from both sources goes to the same output file.

However, the major problem is that under this scheme, the output messages must be fixed at the time of structural instrumentation. It is not possible to output the execution-time values of the pertinent variables along with a violation message. The programmer is virtually left in the dark when it comes to locating the cause of the violation. He is not given even the slightest bit of information from which to start his search.

We feel that a more powerful and flexible output scheme could be used by sacrificing the compile-time control. Instead of using the MONITOR capability, standard JOVIAL output statements could be inserted into the probe text. These statements would output the appropriate explanatory message and any pertinent variable values for each violation.

However, in keeping with our desire not to alter any of the existing JAVS system, we will retain the MONITOR scheme for use with our new assertions.

#### 8. CONCLUSION

In this report we discussed the contributions that dynamic monitoring can make in the area of software maintenance. Assertions provide documentation that can help the maintenance programmer avoid modification errors. The assertions also assist in the detection of any errors that are introduced during modification. These benefits were previously not recognized since the initial work on dynamic monitoring had been done from a software reliability perspective.

The main thrust of the results presented in this report is the expansion of the already existing assertion concepts to include array data structures which have been virtually ignored in all previous work. Initially we developed a record-oriented approach toward array data structures. Based on this approach we proposed an assertion technique that will enable effective monitoring of most linear-list data structures that have been implemented as JAVS tables or arrays. We believe this is a big step in the development of monitoring as an effective software-development tool.

Finally, we discussed some important considerations relative to the implementation of our new assertion concepts for a JOVIAL system. As demonstration, modifications were made to JAVS so that it could serve as the preprocessor for an expanded assertion language containing our new constructs. Appendix V contains the output listing of an example run of this modified

version of JAVS.

More research is needed to study the use and benefits of dynamic monitoring throughout the whole software life cycle. We need to determine how easily assumptions and decisions can be defined and explicitly stated when designing software. Then, how many of these can effective assertions be written for? Assertions appear to be a promising tool for detecting errors made during software modification, but we need to research this area more. We must determine what kind of errors are typically made and how effective this type of dynamic monitoring will be in detecting them. Our belief is that dynamic monitoring will indeed be an effective and powerful tool over the whole software life cycle.

## 9. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX I

### JAVS Assertion Directives

```
".ASSERT, <boolean expr.>"  
.VALUE (<variable name>) [NOT] (<list of values and/or ranges>)"  
.LOOP (<variable name>) (<range>) [EMPTY (<boolean expr.>)]  
.ENDLOOP"  
.CHAIN (<variable name>) INIT (<arith. expr.>) NEXT (<arith. expr.>) END  
(<boolean expr.>) [EMPTY (<boolean expr.>)] [BOUNDS (<range>)] [COUNT  
(<range>)]"  
.ENDCHAIN"
```

## APPENDIX II

### Error Diagnostic Messages

This appendix describes the error diagnostic messages that JAVS generates as a result of improperly specified assertion directives. The standard JAVS ERROR procedure is used to output these messages to the JAVS output report. Given here with each error message is a brief explanation of the probable cause of the error and in what procedure it was detected.

#### ASSERTION STACK OVERFLOW

There is an overflow condition on the assertion command stack. The number of nested LOOP and CHAIN directives exceeds the permissible limit. This limit is defined as MAXCSTK (= 10) in procedures PRBCHAIN and PRBLOOP and in common ASSERT. Error detected in procedure PRBCHAIN or PRBLOOP.

#### ASSERTION STACK UNDERFLOW

There is an underflow condition on the assertion command stack. For the ENDLOOP or ENDCHAIN directive being processed, there has been no matching LOOP or CHAIN directive. Error detected in procedure PRBENDC.

#### CHAIN ASSERTION ERROR - NO INIT FIELD

No INIT field specified for a CHAIN assertion directive. Error detected in procedure PRBCHAIN.

#### CHAIN ASSERTION ERROR - NO NEXT FIELD

No NEXT field specified for a CHAIN assertion directive. Error detected in procedure PRBCHAIN.

#### CHAIN ASSERTION ERROR - NO END FIELD

No END field specified for a CHAIN assertion directive. Error detected in procedure PRBCHAIN.

### APPENDIX III

#### JAVS Modification Documentation

A. JOVIAL Automated Verification System  
Documentation of changes made to JAVS to implement an expanded assertion specification language.

B. Work done at Northwestern University  
by John L. Ramey  
(312) 492-5248

Sponsored by Rome Air Development Center  
Under Contract No. F30602-76-C-0397  
Project Engineer - Mr. R. Iuorno

C. Abstract

This work is a modification to JAVS to enhance its dynamic assertion capabilities. More computational directives were added to the set that JAVS recognizes. These new directives give JAVS more assertion power both for simple data items and most linear list data structures. New routines were added to translate these assertions into the proper JOVIAL code during the instrumentation phase. All the source code was written in JOVIAL and tested on a HONEYWELL 6180.

D. Computer definition

The hardware requirements are the same as for the unmodified JAVS.

E. System Description

The modifications were run successfully under the H6180/GCOS Version H.1 operating system. No new special executive software is required.

F. Program Description

The general philosophy used when making the modifications was to use the same basic approaches to the organization and coding as were done in the original version of JAVS. All new routines were written using the same style as the older ones and previously written support routines were used whenever possible. Only enhancements were made so that all previously written programs and JAVS directives still work under the modified version. As was done with the previous directives, they are all recognized in the initial basic analysis of phase 2. Then during the instrumentation phase, routine PRBDIR distinguishes between the various possible directives calling the correct routine to handle each.

JPROBE - modified procedure in JAVS-5

An addition was made to this procedure so that it initialized both the assertion command stack pointer (CSTKPTR) and the variable indicating whether or not the count variable had yet been declared (DCLASSCNT).

LOOK - modified procedure in JAVS-2

Additions were made to the directive table in this procedure so that the five additional directives would be recognized during the basic analysis phase.

**PRBAST - modified procedure in JAVS-5**

This procedure was modified to make use of the new procedure PRBDCL instead of doing the same tasks internally.

**PRBCHAIN - new procedure in JAVS-5**

This procedure handles the CHAIN assertion directive. For each directive, it generates the required JOVIAL code for the top of the assertion loop and saves the necessary information on the top of the assertion command stack for use when the matching ENDCHAIN directive is encountered.

**PRBCHKL - new procedure in JAVS-5**

This procedure is used to keep from overflowing the TXTBUF buffer when building statements. Whenever there is a possibility that a new addition might not fit in the buffer, PRBCHKL is called before ADDTXT. If it will not fit, the contents of the buffer are written out as a statement and the buffer is cleared.

**PRBDCL - new procedure in JAVS-5**

This procedure makes sure that the MONITOR function is turned on for outputting violations from the assertions.

**PRBDIR - modified procedure in JAVS-5**

Additional entries were made to the IFEITHER statement in this routine so that when the new directives were encountered during the instrumentation phase, the appropriate procedures would be called.

**PRBENDC - new procedure in JAVS-5**

This procedure handles both the ENDCHAIN and the ENDLOOP directives. It gets the information from the record on top of the assertion command stack and generates the JOVIAL statements necessary for the termination of the assertion loop.

**PRBLBL - new procedure in JAVS-5**

This procedure generates a six-digit label based on the current statement number. Called by PRBCHAIN and PRBLOOP.

**PRBLOOP - new procedure in JAVS-5**

This procedure handles the LOOP assertion directive. For each directive, it generates the required JOVIAL code for the top of the assertion loop and saves the necessary information on the top of the assertion command stack for use when the matching ENDLOOP directive is encountered.

**PRBVALUE - new procedure in JAVS-5**

This procedure handles the VALUE assertions. It extracts the variable name and values from the assertion directive and generates

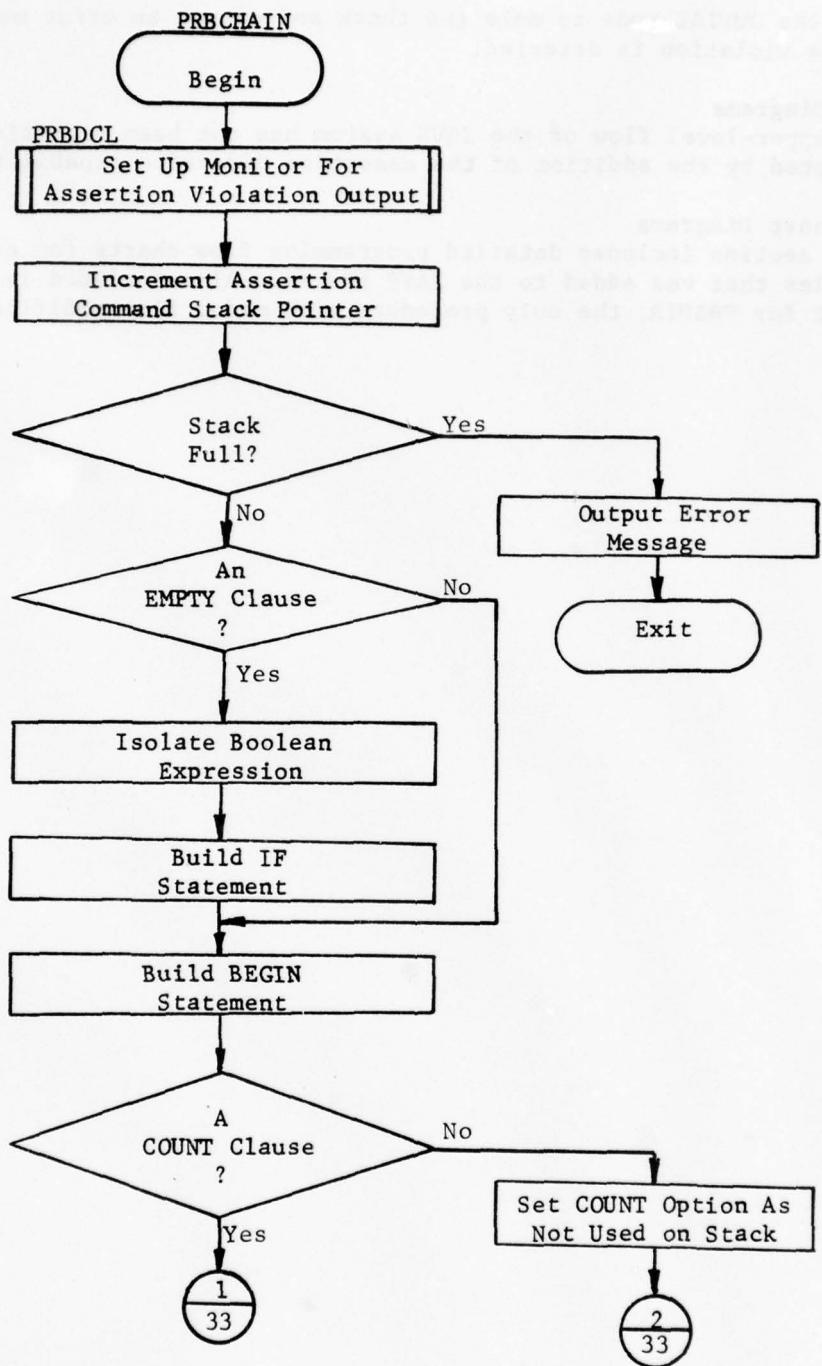
the JOVIAL code to make the check and output an error message if a violation is detected.

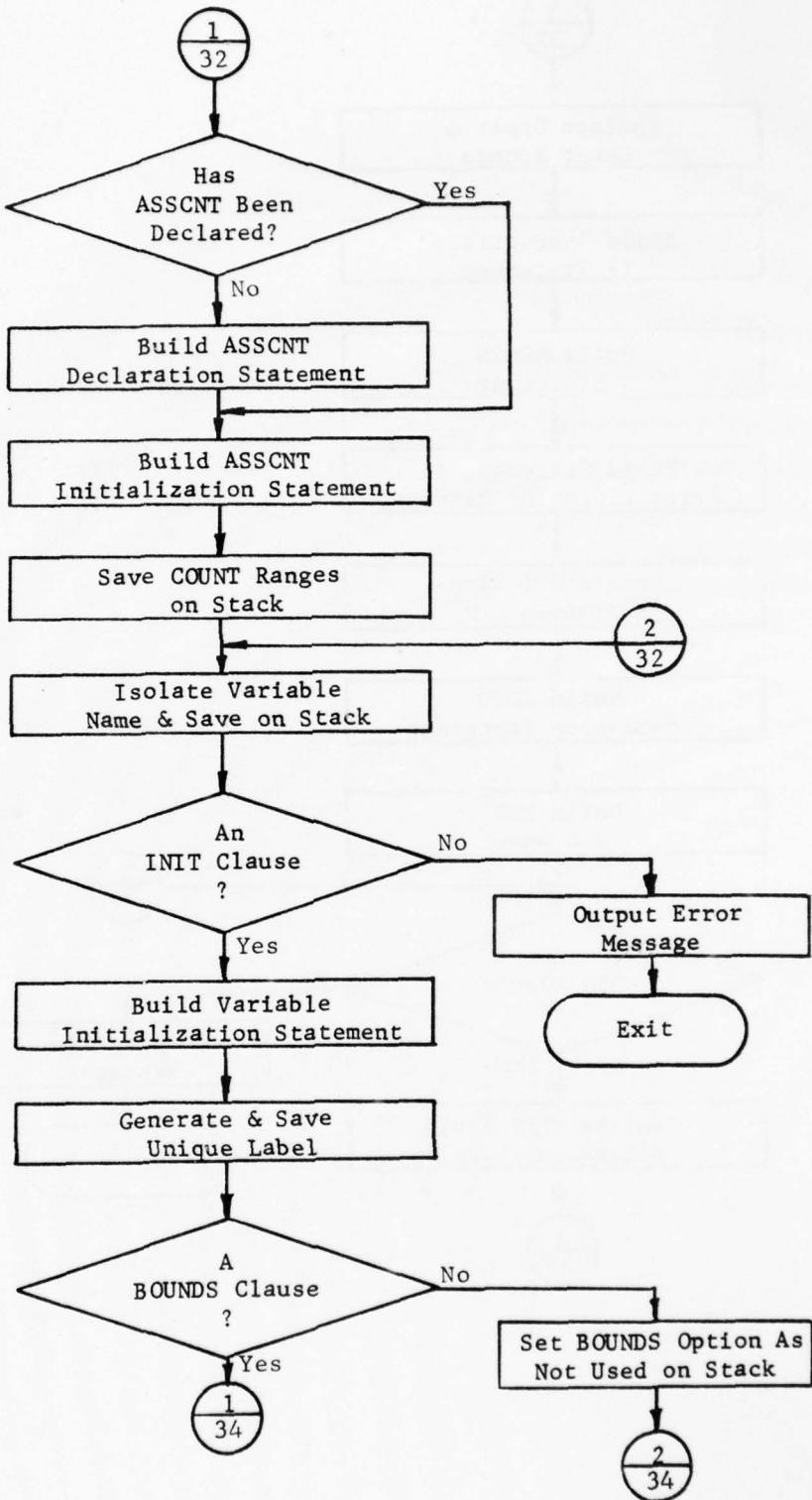
G. Logic Diagrams

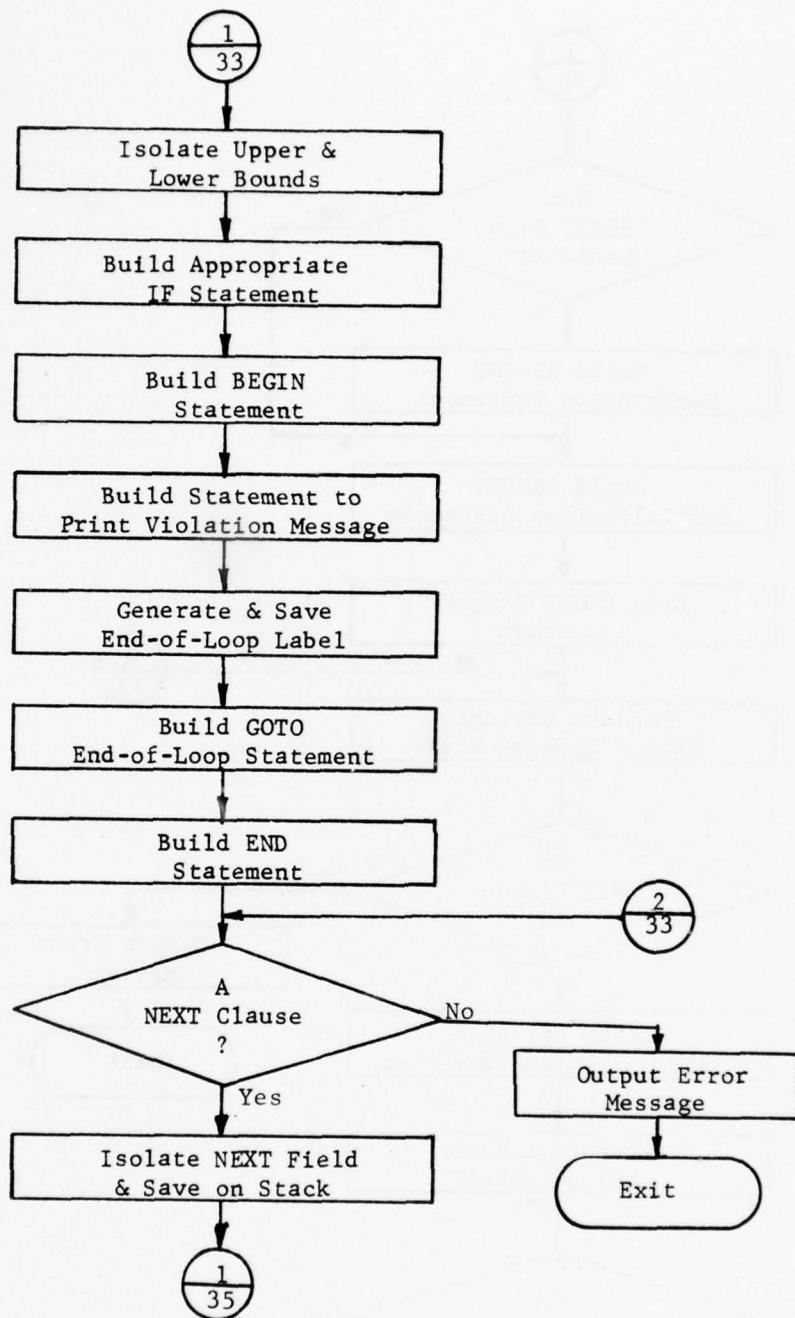
The upper-level flow of the JAVS system has not been significantly affected by the addition of the assertion directive capabilities.

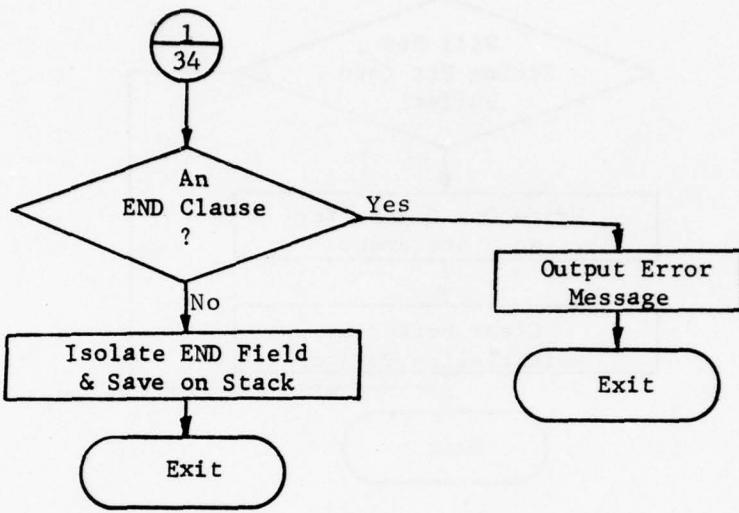
H. Flow Chart Diagrams

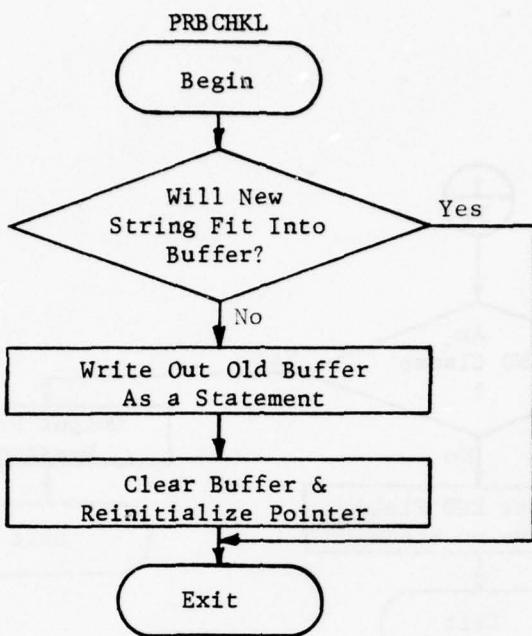
This section includes detailed programming flow charts for each of the modules that was added to the JAVS system. Also included is the flow chart for PRBDIR, the only procedure with major flow modifications.

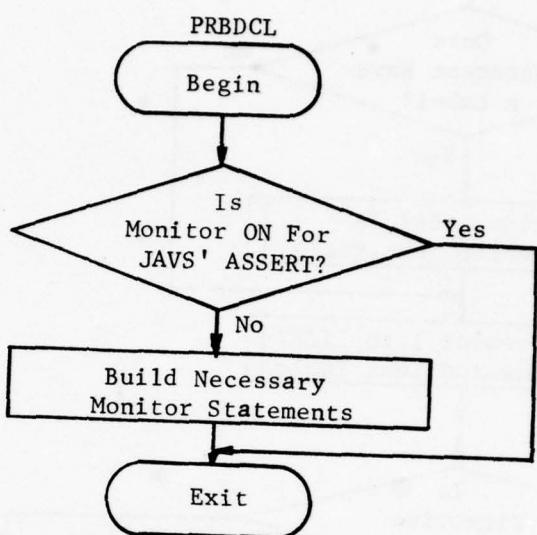


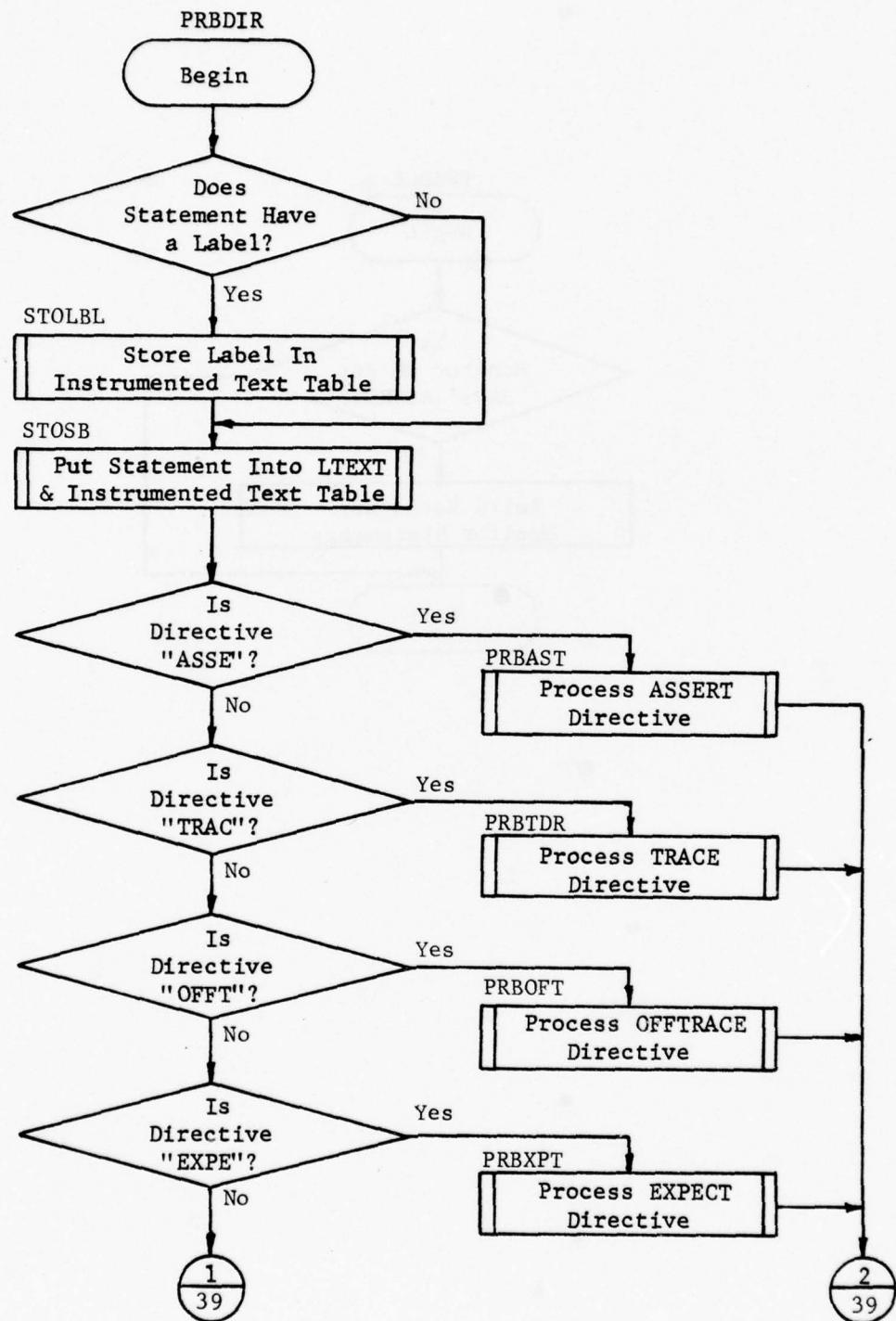


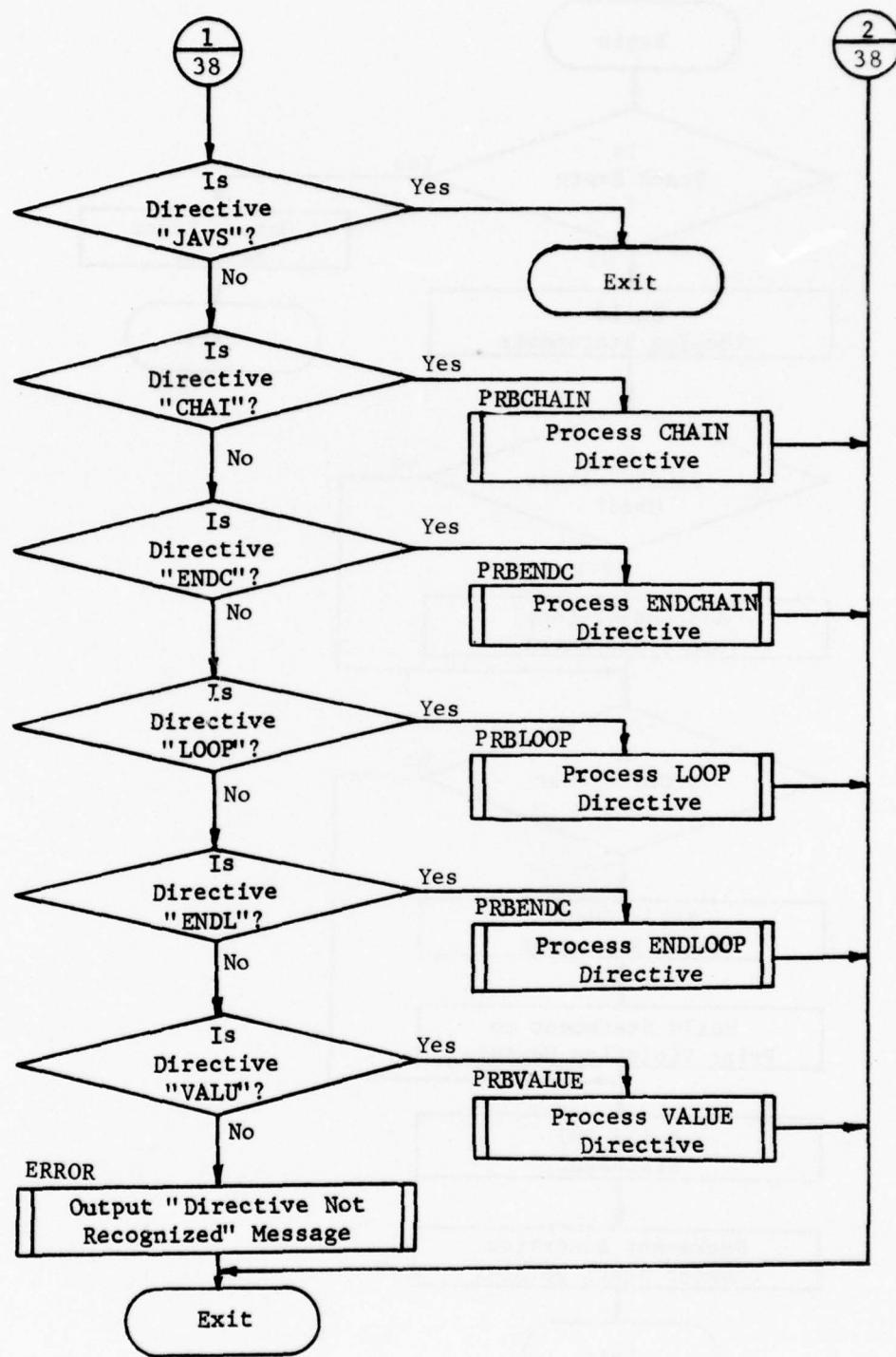


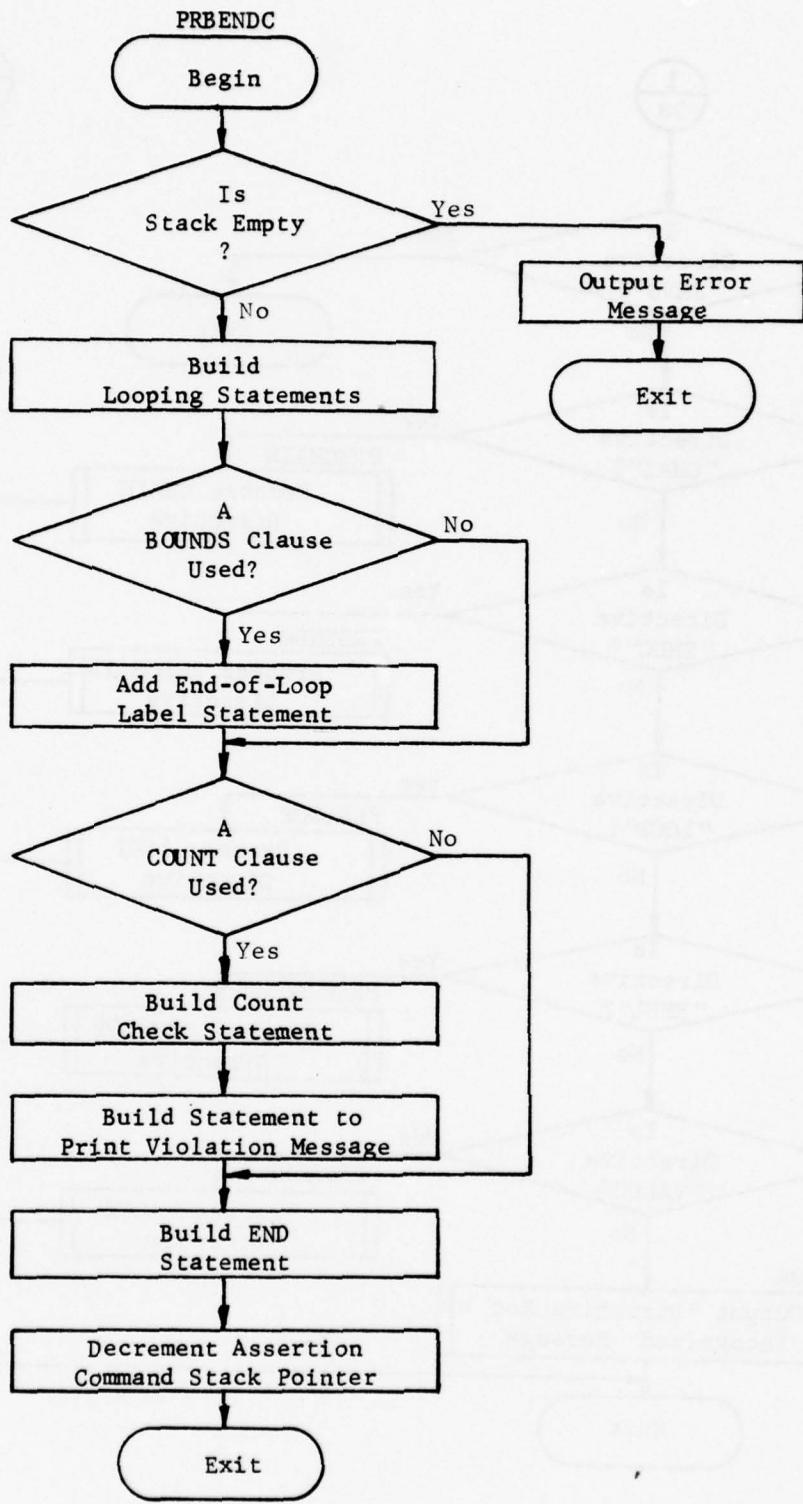


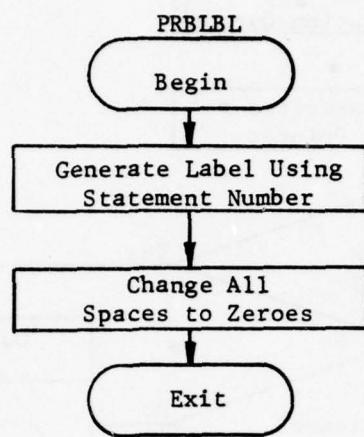


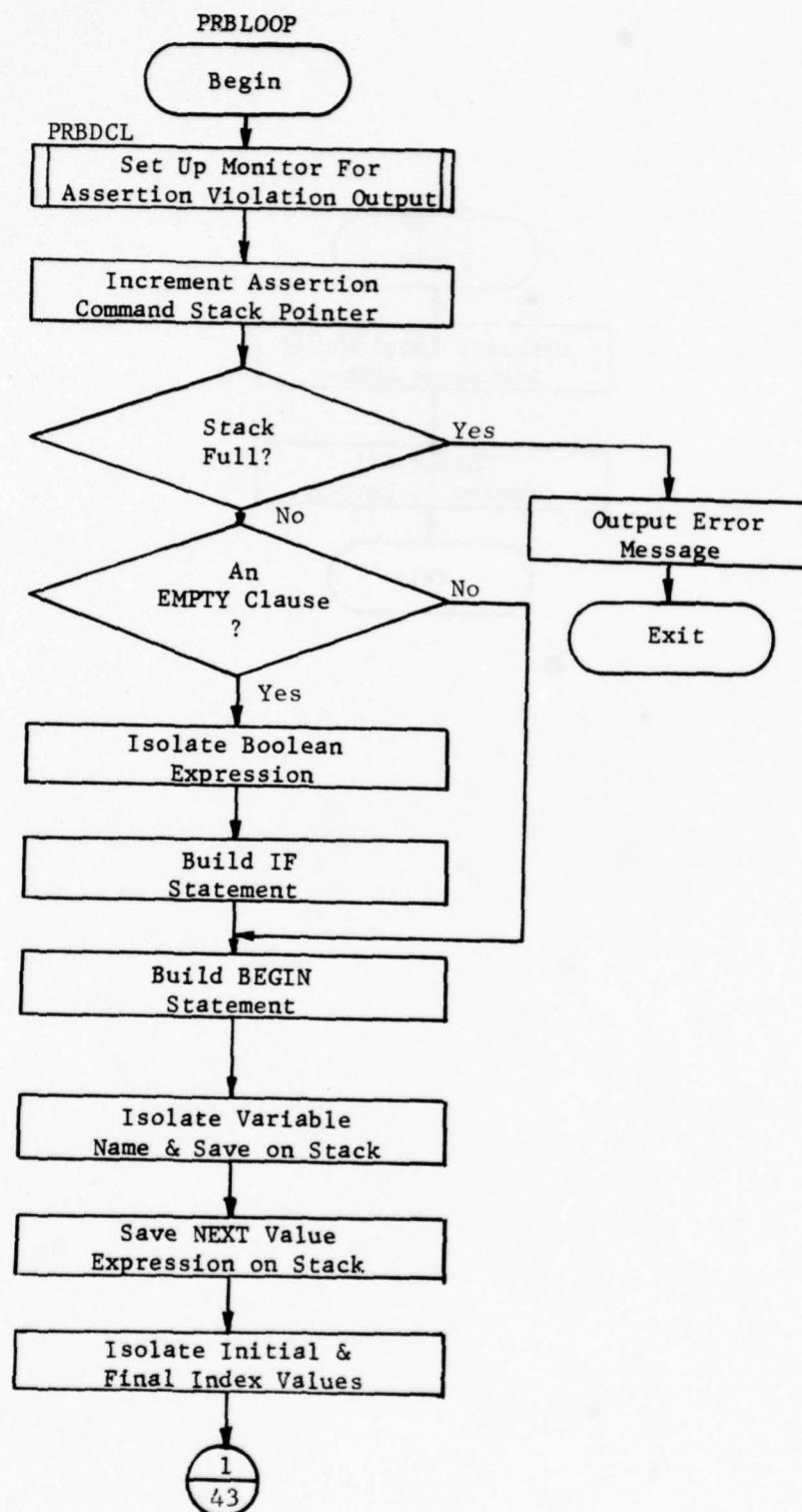


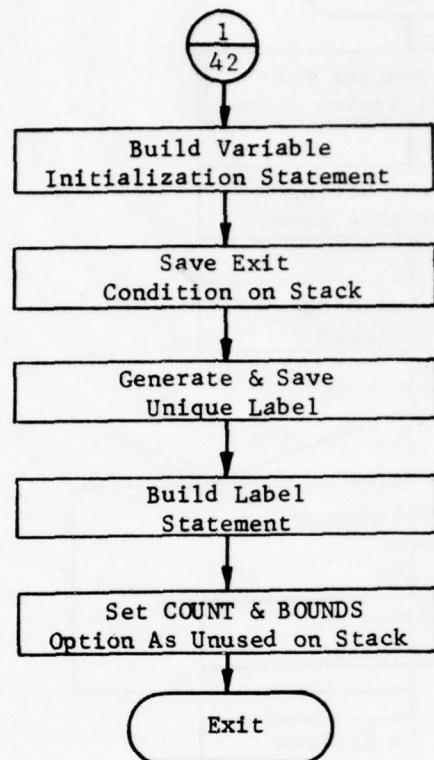


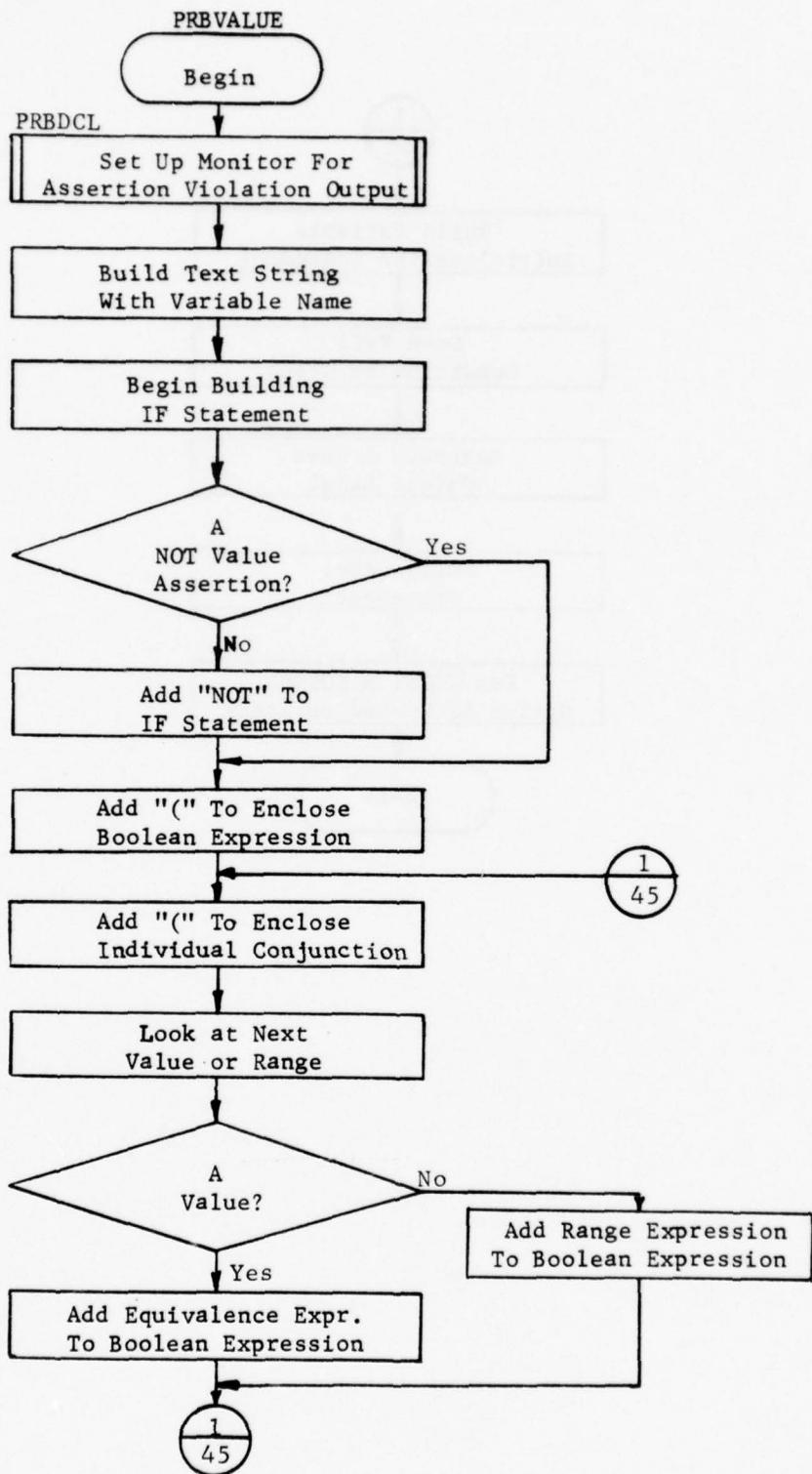


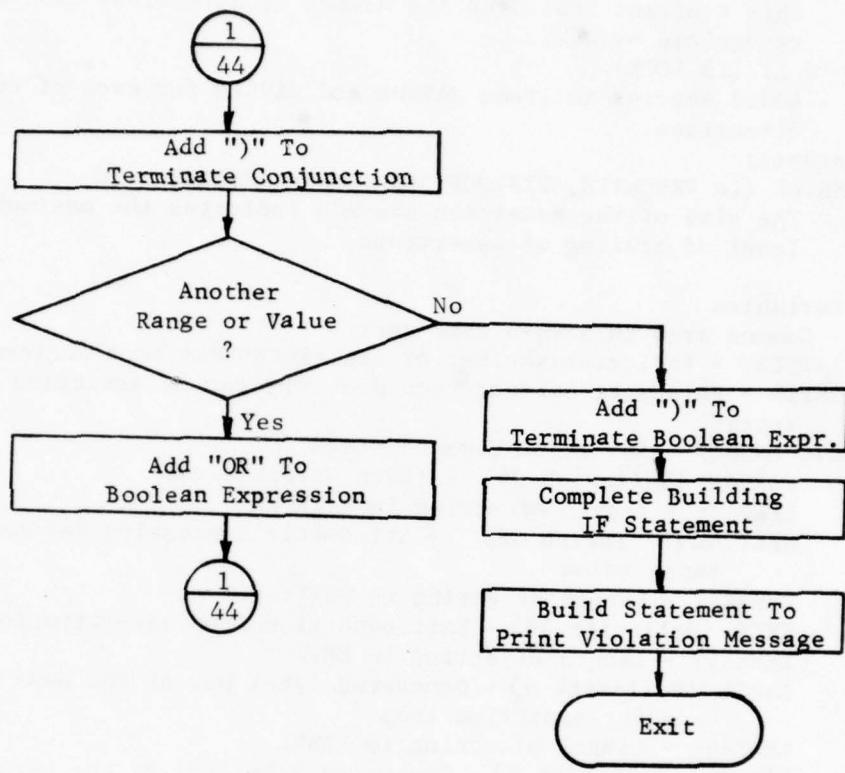












## I. Program Constants

### Modified constants:

NJDIR (in LOOK) - changed from 11 to 16

This constant indicates the number of directives that are recognized by JAVS.

Table L1 (in LOOK)

Added entries to items JAVSDR and JAVSLN for each of the new directives.

### New constants:

MAXSTCK (in PRBCHAIN, PRBLOOP and common ASSERT) = 10

The size of the assertion stack - indicates the maximum level of nesting of assertions

## J. Program Variables

ASSERT - Common area in JAVS-5 component

DCLASSCNT - Indicates whether or not ASSCNT has been declared yet

CSTKPTR - Points to current record on the top of assertion command stack

Table CMDSTK - Assertion Command Stack

VARNAME (Hollerith 24) - Index variable name

LENNAME - Length of string in VARNAME

NEXTVAL (Hollerith 48) - Arithmetic expression for next index value

LENNEXT - Length of string in NEXTVAL

EXIT (Hollerith 48) - Exit condition from assertion loop

LENEXIT - Length of string in EXIT

LABEL (Hollerith 6) - Generated label put at the head of JOVIAL code for assertion loop

LENLBL - Length of string in LABEL

ELABEL (Hollerith 6) - Generated label put at the termination of JOVIAL code for assertion loop

LENELBL - Length of string in ELABEL

MINCNT (Hollerith 24) - Minimum of record COUNT range

LENMIN - Length of string in MINCNT

MAXCNT (Hollerith 24) - Maximum of record COUNT range

LENMAX - Length of string in MAXCNT

PRBCHAIN (MODULE, STMT) - Procedure in JAVS-5 component

ASSLEN - Holds the length of the string in ASSTXT

ASSTXT - String buffer used for strings that are built from entries in the current statement block

FROM - Marks a position in the current SB.

Usually used for an opening parenthesis

KEYWRD - Marks a position in the current SB.

Used for marking various keywords

MIDL - Marks a position in the current SB.

Usually used for the range operator

MODULE - Number of the currently active module

STMT - Number of the current statement

TO - Marks a position in the current SB.

Usually used for the closing parenthesis

**TMPTXT** - Used as a temporary string buffer when calling routines  
JUSTRT and LASTCH to determine the length of the string  
in ASSTXT

**TXTPTR** - Contains the character count for the statement being  
built in TXTBUF

**PRBCHKL** (MODULE, CHARs, LENGTH = NEW 'LENGTH) - Procedure in JAVS-5  
component

CHARs - Length of string to be added to TXTBUF

LENGTH - Length of current string in TXTBUF

MODULE - Number of the currently active module

NEW 'LENGTH - Length of the string in TXTBUF at termination of  
PRBCHKL

**PRBDCL** - Procedure in JAVS-5 component  
No local variables

**PRBENDC** (MODULE, STMT) - Procedure in JAVS-5 component

ASSLEN - Holds the length of the string in ASSTXT

ASSTXT - String buffer used for strings that are built from entries  
in the current statement block

MODULE - Number of the currently active module

STMT - Number of the current statement

**TXTPTR** - Contains the character count for the statement being  
built in TXTBUF

**PRBLBL** (STMT, NO = LABEL) - Procedure in JAVS-5 component

LABEL - String buffer (length = 6) for newly generated label

NO - One digit used as the sixth character of the label

STMT - Number of the current statement

**PRBLOOP** (MODULE, STMT) - Procedure in JAVS-5 component

ASSLEN - Holds the length of the string in ASSTXT

ASSTXT - String buffer used for strings that are  
built from entries in the current statement block

FROM - Marks a position in the current SB.

Usually used for an opening parenthesis

KEYWRD - Marks a position in the current SB.

Used for marking various keywords

MIDL - Marks a position in the current SB.

Usually used for the range operator

MODULE - Number of the currently active module

STMT - Number of the current statement

TO - Marks a position in the current SB.

Usually used for the closing parenthesis

**TXTPTR** - Contains the character count for the  
statement being built in TXTBUF

VARLEN - Holds the length of the string in VARTXT

VARTXT - String buffer that is used to save the  
variable name that is extracted from the assertion

**PRBVALUE** (MODULE, STMT) - Procedure in JAVS-5 component .

ASSLEN - Holds the length of the string in ASSTXT  
ASSTXT - String buffer used for strings that are  
built from entries in the current statement block  
FROM - Marks a position in the current SB.  
Usually used for an opening parenthesis  
MIDL - Marks a position in the current SB.  
Usually used for the range operator  
MODULE - Number of the currently active module  
RPAREN - Marks the position of the right  
parenthesis surrounding the list of values  
in the assertion  
STMT - Number of the current statement  
TO - Marks a position in the current SB.  
Usually used for the closing parenthesis  
TXTPTR - Contains the character count for the  
statement being built in TXTBUF  
VARLEN - Holds the length of the string in VARTXT  
VARTXT - String buffer that is used to save the  
variable name that is extracted from the assertion

K. Inputs

All inputs are in the same form as before. All inputs that were previously recognized are still valid. The effect of this modification has been to expand the set of directives that JAVS would accept as input. The new JAVS directives that are acceptable as input have syntaxes as defined below:

```
".CHAIN (<variable name>) INIT (<arith. expr.>) NEXT
    (<arith. expr.>) END (<boolean expr.>) [EMPTY
    (<boolean expr.>)] [BOUNDS (<range>)] [COUNT
    (<range>)]"
".ENDCHAIN"
".ENDLOOP"
".LOOP (<variable name>) (<range>) [EMPTY (<boolean expr.>)]"
".VALUE (<variable name>) [NOT] (<list of values and/or ranges>)"
```

L. Output

All output generated by the additions to JAVS takes the form of that which is generated by the unmodified version of JAVS. Like the original JAVS computational directives, each new assertion directive causes the generation of JOVIAL code which is inserted into the probed text. All error diagnostics are output using the standard ERROR procedure so their form is also consistent with that of the error messages of the unmodified JAVS.

M. Error Messages

ASSERTION STACK OVERFLOW

There is an overflow condition on the assertion command stack. The

number of nested LOOP and CHAIN directives exceeds the permissible limit. This limit is defined as MAXCSTK (=10) in procedures PRBCHAIN and PRBLOOP and in common ASSERT. Error detected in procedure PRBCHAIN or PRBLOOP.

#### ASSERTION STACK UNDERFLOW

There is an underflow condition on the assertion command stack. For the ENDLOOP or ENDCHAIN directive being processed, there has been no matching LOOP or CHAIN directive. Error detected in procedure PRBENDC.

#### CHAIN ASSERTION ERROR - NO END FIELD

No END field specified for a CHAIN assertion directive. Error detected in procedure PRBCHAIN.

#### CHAIN ASSERTION ERROR - NO INIT FIELD

No INIT field specified for a CHAIN assertion directive. Error detected in procedure PRBCHAIN.

#### CHAIN ASSERTION ERROR - NO NEXT FIELD

No NEXT field specified for a CHAIN assertion directive. Error detected in procedure PRBCHAIN.

#### N. Operating Instructions

There are no new special operating instructions to go with these modifications.

#### APPENDIX IV

##### JAVS Modification Listings

This section contains the partial compilation listings for the modified version of JAVS. JAVS is a large system which contains several hundred different modules. It is therefore impossible to include here the listings for each of those modules. What is included are listings for every new procedure and every procedure that was modified. The listing of the compool that contains the added common area is also included. For a description of the other modules in the system, refer to [17].

20762 02 05-03-78 10.422 JOVIAL COMPILATION OF LOOK JOCIT VERSION 042275 PAGE 1  
 ALTER NO \*\*\*\*\*1\*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*2\*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*3\*\*\*\*\*4\*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*6\*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*7\*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*8  
 1 '' JAVSTEXT LOOK COMPUTE (J16) = JAVS2 EXECUTABLE MODULES ''  
 2 '' PROCEDURE WHICH GETS NEXT PART  
 3 '' OF SPEECH ''  
 4 ''  
 5 JAVS-2 COMPONENT  
 6 GROUP J2SB = STATEMENT AND STATEMENT DESCRIPTOR BLOCK CONSTRUCTION.  
 7 '' PROCESS SCANNIXT-JOVIAL SYMBOL ANALYSIS.  
 8 '' THIS PROCEDURE REPLACES THE ORIGINAL LOOK WHICH  
 9 IS REMAINED OLDER, RATHER THAN INSERT CODE AFTER  
 10 EACH CALL TO LOOK, WE DID IT THIS WAY TO MINIMIZE  
 11 THE NUMBER OF CHANGES.  
 12 DEFN CONHS ''02(DJC1980)''  
 13 DEFINE MJDR ..16/.NUMBER OF JAVS DIRECTIVES.. 9  
 14 ITEM T1 N 6 \$  
 15 DEFINE INTG .. 1 24 S .. 8  
 16 DEFINE MLL .. N 4 .. \$  
 17 ITEM T2 INTG \$  
 18 TABLE L1 R MJDIR S 2 9  
 19 BEGIN  
 20 ITRH JAVSLN T 6 0 0 0 9  
 21 BEGIN  
 22 GT(ASSEBT)  
 23 GT(EXPCT)  
 24 GT(TOLERA)  
 25 GT(FRACE)  
 26 GT(OPTRA)  
 27 GT(JASTE)  
 28 GT(GROUP)  
 29 GT(PROCESS)  
 30 GT(PUNCTI)  
 31 GT(CLASS)  
 32 GT(CONTR)  
 33 GT(LOOP)  
 34 GT(BNDL00)  
 35 GT(CHAIN)  
 36 GT(BNDCHA)  
 37 GT(VALUE)  
 38 AND  
 39 IRSH JAVSLN 2 24 U 1 0 9  
 40 BEGIN  
 41 6 6 9 5  
 42  
 43 6 5 7 9 5 7  
 44 4 ''LOOP..  
 45 7 ''ENDLOOP..  
 46 5 ''CHAIN..  
 47 6 ''ENDCHAIN..  
 48 5 ''VALUE..  
 49 AND  
 50 END

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JOCIT VERSION 042275  
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```
1   1 JAVS-TEXT JSPOOL PRESBT 1
2   2 START $           JAVS-5 -- MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT  V.
3   3
4   4   1 DEFINE TRUE 1 1 1 1 1
5   5   1 DEFINE FALSE 1 0 1 1 1
6   6   1 DEFINE INTG 1 1 24 9 1 1 $      J4CHPL 2
7   7   1 DEFINE HLL 1 1 H 4 1 1 $      0729RU 6
8   8   1 DEFINE DINTG 1 1 48 S 18 $      TEMP 1
9   9   1 DEFINE DMLL 1 1 H 6 1 1 $      DEFIN1 3
10 10   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
11 11   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
12 12   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
13 13   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
14 14   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
15 15 COMMON BLKSTO S
16 16 BEGIN
17 17   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
18 18   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
19 19   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
20 20   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
21 21   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
22 22   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
23 23   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
24 24 COMMON GLOBAL $      GLOBAL 4
25 25 BEGIN
26 26   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
27 27   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
28 28   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
29 29   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
30 30   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
31 31   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
32 32   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
33 33   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
34 34 COMMON MTNSTO S      GLOBAL 5
35 35 BEGIN
36 36   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
37 37   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
38 38   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
39 39   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
40 40   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
41 41   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
42 42   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
43 43 COMMON TXTSTO S      GLOBAL 6
44 44 BEGIN
45 45   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
46 46   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
47 47   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
48 48   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
49 49   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
50 50 COMMON BUFFER $      GLOBAL 7
51 51 J4CHPL13
```

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 PAGE 2 ANTC

```

61
62      BEGIN
63          ARRAY LBUFF 100 INTG $  

64          OVERLAY LBUFF * IBUFF $  

65      END
66      COMMON TABROS S
67      BEGIN
68          ITEM DDNUM INTG S
69          ITEM DSNUM INTG S
70          ITEM PRNUM INTG S
71          ITEM MDNUM INTG S
72          ITEM SBNUM INTG S
73          ITEM SDNUM INTG S
74          ITEM SLNUM INTG S
75          ITEM STNUM INTG S
76      END
77      COMMON DIRCOM S
78      BEGIN
79          /* COMMON FOR DIRECTIVES GLOBAL VARIABLES */
80          /* POINTERS TO START OF SYMBOL IN SB */
81          ITEM COMM HLL P 4H14
82          ITEM DECLRD HLL P 4H14
83          ITEM FLABR H 0 P 8H1F801 IS
84          ITEM INEXT INTG S
85          ITEM MAXXT INTG P 148 S
86          ITEM STACKPTR INTG S
87          ITEM TABL PRESEN B R 0S
88          ITEM TBNUM INTG S
89          ITEM TVINU INTG S
90          ITEM TXTBUF H 148 S
91      END
92      COMMON ASSERT S
93      BEGIN
94          /* COMMON FOR ASSERTIONS COMMAND STACK */
95          /* JOHN L. RAMY -- 2/27/78 */
96          /* DEFINING MAXCSTR F 10 */
97          /* ITEM DCLASCTN B S INDICATES IF ASSCTN HAS BEEN DECLARED YET */
98          /* ITEM CSTRPTR INTG S POINTING TO CURRENT TOP OF STACK */
99          /* TABLE CHSTBK & MAXCSTR S ITASERTION COMMAND STACK */
100     END
101
102     ITEM VARNAME H 24 S /*INDEX NAME*/
103     ITEM CENNAM INTO S /*LENGTH OF INDEX NAME*/
104     ITEM NEXTVAL H 48 S /*PARTIAL EXP FOR NEXT INDEX VALUE*/
105     ITEM CENNEXT INTG S /*LENGTH OF NEXTVAL*/
106     ITEM EXIT H 48 S /*EXIT CONDITION*/
107     ITEM ENEXIT INTO S /*LENGTH OF EXIT*/
108     ITEM LABEL H 6 S /*LABEL AT TOP OF LOOP*/
109     ITEM GENLBL INTO S /*LENGTH OF LABEL*/
110     ITEM GLABEL H 6 S /*LABEL AT EXIT FROM LOOP*/
111     ITEM GENELBL INTG S /*LENGTH OF ELABEL*/

```

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```

101      ITEM MINCN H 24 S 11AIN OF RECORD ONT RANG01
102      ITEM GENHIN INTG S ,1LEN0F MNCNTV
103      ITEM MAXCN H 24 S ,1RAX OF RECORD ONT RANG01
104      ITEM CENHIN INTG S ,1LEN0F MAXNTV
105      EQD
106      COMMON J4CHPL3
107      BEGIN
108      ARRAY ASRTX 10 DHLL S 1PROB START TEST TEXTS '1
109      ARRAY STRTS 10 DHLL S 1PROB START TEST NAMESY '
110      ARRAY START 10 HLL $ 1PROB START TEST YFLA01
111      ARRAY ASRTD 10 DHLL S 1PROB START TEST MODULE '
112      ARRAY ASRSH 10 INTG S 1PROB START TEST SHT. NO. '
113      ITEM MP1 INTG S 1PROB START TEST PROB CALLS '
114      ITEM F8TACK 100 INTG S 1PROB START TEST PROB CALLS '
115      ARRAY F8TACK 100 INTG S 1PROB START TEST PROB CALLS '
116      ARRAY F8TACK 100 INTG S 1PROB START TEST PROB CALLS '
117      ARRAY FDOPS 100 INTG S 1IF STATEMENT '
118      ITEM CFOR INTO S 1DO-PATH NUMBERS FOR FALSE BRANCH
119      ITEM CFOR INTO S 1DO-PATH TRUE-BRANCH STATEMENT '
120      ARRAY IFTEST 100 INTG S 1A STACK OF FALSE BRANCHES FOR IFE1PH
121      ITEM BEGTT INTG S 1IF-END STATEMENTS '
122      ITEM BEGTT INTG S 1STARTING WORD-PAIR OF STATEMENT IN SB1'
123      ITEM BLANKS W 150 P 150H
124
125      ITEM BNR HLL P 4H( )$ 1S '1MOLERTH BLANK '
126      ITEM BLOCK INTG 1INDEX OF CURRENT PROBE BLOCK BEING '
127      ITEM BUFDUT W 150 $ 187680 IN THE PROBE TABLE '
128      ITEM CFOR INTO S 1, SDB NUMBER OF EXTRACITION BUFFER '
129      ITEM CFOR INTO S 1, SDB NUMBER OF CONTROLLING FOR OF
130      ITEM ENDMD DLL S 1PARALLEL WHICH ENDS TESTCASE '
131      ITEM ENDMD DLL S 1STATEMENT WHICH ENDS TESTCASE '
132      ITEM ENDSTH DLL S 1STATEMENT WHICH ENDS TESTCASE '
133      ITEM ENDSTH DLL S 1STATEMENT WHICH ENDS TESTCASE '
134      ITEM ENDSTH DLL S 1STATEMENT WHICH ENDS TESTCASE '
135      ITEM ENDSTX DLL S 1ENDSTM TEXT WHICH ENDS TESTCASE '
136      ITEM ENDSTX DLL S 1ENDSTM TEXT WHICH ENDS TESTCASE '
137      ITEM DEBBO B S 1DEBUGGING OUTPUT FLAG '
138      ITEM FBLOCK INTG S 1INDEX OF FIRST PROBE BLOCK FOR PROBD '
139      ITEM FBLOCK INTG S 1INDEX OF FIRST PROBE BLOCK FOR PROBD '
140      ITEM FIRTX INTG S 1STATEMENT '
141      ITEM FIRTX INTG S 1STATEMENT '
142      ITEM FIRSTPRB H 52 P 92H(PR09) { BH(MOBULNM) { BH(TEXTNAM) }
143      ITEM H00MMY HLL S 1DUMMY HOLLERITH PARAMETER '
144      ITEM HTEMP HLL S 1TEMPORARY HOLLERITH VARIABLE '
145      ITEM IDUHY INTG S 1DUMMY INTEGER PARAMETER '
146      ITEM ITYPE INTG S 1INTEGER STATEMENT TYPE '
147      ITEM KBLOCK INTG S 1INDEX OF PROBE STATEMENT BLOCK BRI01 '
148      ITEM KBLOCK INTG S 1INDEX OF PROBE STATEMENT BLOCK BRI01 '
149      ITEM LASTDP INTG S 1LAST DO-PATH SEARCH# '
150
  
```



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```

51      STBNUM = NUMSTB (10UH)H      $           STEP3 46
52      RABNUM = NUMPRO (10UH)H      $           STEP3 47
53      JPROBE (MODULE)      $           STEP3 48
54      NCALLED = 0      $           STEP3 49
55      END      $           STEP3 50
56      ORIG LTABLE IS 0 , 1 $1 ED 0H JPROBE   1 9
57      BEGIN      $           STEP3 51
58      IF(EITH LTABLE($0,2$) EQ 0H)DOPATH 1 $           STEP3 52
59      VPABE = LTABLE($5,0$)      $           STEP3 53
60      ORIF LTABLE(0,2$) EQ 0H BMODULE      $           STEP3 54
61      VPABM = LTABLE($5,0$)      $           STEP3 55
62      ORIF LTABLE(0,2$) EQ 0H TTEST      $           STEP3 56
63      VPAB1 = LTABLE($5,0$)      $           STEP3 57
64      ORIF 1 $           STEP3 58
65      IANY = 0 $           STEP3 59
66      END      $           STEP3 60
67      ORIG LTABLE($0,1$) EQ 0H MCODE   1 $           STEP3 61
68      BEGIN      $           STEP3 62
69      IF(EITH LTABLE($1,1$) EQ 0H)FOLL 1 $           STEP3 63
70      PMODE = FULL      $           STEP3 64
71      ORIF LTABLE($5,1$) EQ 0H (INVOCAT) 1 $           STEP3 65
72      PMODE = INVOKE      $           STEP3 66
73      ORIF LTABLE($1,1$) EQ 0H (DIRECTIV) 1 $           STEP3 67
74      PMODE = DINTS 1 $           STEP3 68
75      ORIF LTABLE($1,1$) EQ 0H (DOPATHS) 1 $           STEP3 69
76      PMODE = PATHS 1 $           STEP3 70
77      ORIF LTABLE($1,1$) EQ 0H (DD-PATHS) 1 $           STEP3 71
78      PMODE = PATHG 1 $           STEP3 72
79      ORIF 1 $           STEP3 73
80      BEGIN      $           STEP3 74
81      IANY = 0 $           STEP3 75
82      BYTE($0,128$) (L1NG) = BYTE($0,128$) (BLANKS) 1 $           STEP3 76
83      BYTE($0,32$) ($PNB) = 32H(0)INSTRUMENTATION MODE BE01H(A)STEP3 77
84      NO ) $           STEP3 78
85      BYTE($32,0$) (WIDE) = BYTE($0,0$) FLTABLE($1,1$) 1 $           STEP3 79
86      BYTE($0,2$) (L1NB) = 24H( IS NOT A VALID MODE.) 1 $           STEP3 80
87      OUTBUF (LENLIN, UINE) 1 $           STEP3 81
88      END      $           STEP3 82
89      STEP3 83
90      ORIG LTABLE($0,1$) EQ 0H (STARTES) 1 $           STEP3 84
91      BEGIN      $           STEP3 85
92      NP1 = NP1+1 1 $           STEP3 86
93      STRRD = LTABLE($5,0$)      $           STEP3 87
94      STRXT = LTABLE($5,0$)      $           STEP3 88
95      ISTRST = 0 1 $           STEP3 89
96      BYTE($0,NBYTWD) (STATMT) = BYTE($NBYTWD,NBYTWD) (LTABLE($0,SS)) 1 $           STEP3 90
97      IREITH BYTE($0,8$) (LTABLE($0,4$)) EQ 0H 1 $           STEP3 91
98      IREITH BYTE($0,8$) (LTABLE($0,4$)) EQ 0H 1 $           STEP3 92
99      IREITH BYTE($0,8$) (LTABLE($0,4$)) EQ 0H 1 $           STEP3 93
100

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4 PAGE  
 ANZI VERSION 0422215  
 151  
 152        JAVI1 COMPILATION OF SOURCE  
 153        -----  
 154        ALTER NO  
 155  
 156        PROC BLDPRB (MODULE#, DDPATH) \$  
 157        !! JAVI-9 -- MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT !  
 158        !!  
 159        !! BUILDS A PROBE INVOCATION IN LTEXT!!  
 160        ITEM DDPAT# INTO \$  
 161        ITEM MODP# HLL \$  
 162        ITEM MODUL# INFO \$  
 163        ITEM  
 164        BEGIN  
 165        BYTE(139,165) (PRBUFR) ^ BYTE(160,85) {VRBRE} 0  
 166        BYTE(151,85) (PRBUFR) ^ BYTE(150,85) {MODNAME} \$  
 167        BYTE(178,165) (PRBUFR) ^ BYTE(150,85) {TNAME} \$  
 168        MODR = 1\$HOL(4,DDPAT#) ^  
 169        BYTE(139,165) (PRBUFR) ^ BYTE(150,45) {MODP#} S  
 170        FOR I = 0..1, LENPRB-1 S  
 171        FOR U = 0..NOYWD S  
 172        BYTE(\$,NOYWD) (LTEXTS1 S) ! BYTES1,NOYWD\$)  
 173        (PRBUFR) S  
 174        END  
 175  
 176        PROC BLDXTT (MODULE#, STRNG) INDENT = LENXTT \$  
 177        !! JAVI-9 -- MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT !  
 178  
 179        DEFINE LENSTR 1^ 190 !! FIRST NON-BLANK CHARACTER IN STRNG !!  
 180        ITEM FIRSTINTO S  
 181        ITEM DUMMYINTG S  
 182        ITEM RTMINTO S  
 183        ITEM TEMP1INTO S  
 184        ITEM MODULEINTG S  
 185        ITEM LASTINTO S        !! NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN LAST BYTE OF  
 186        ITEM NCHARSINTG S  
 187        ITEM WORDSINTG S        !! NUMBER OF 4 CHARACTER WORDS IN STRNG !!  
 188        ITEM STRNGHLENSTR S  
 189  
 190        ITEM TEMP1INTO S  
 191        ITEM INDENTINTG S  
 192        ITEM CENTERINTG S  
 193        BEGIN     !, BLDXFT !  
 194        FOR I = 0..1,17 S     ! CLEAR BUFFER !  
 195        LTEXT(1,19) "BLNK" S  
 196        FOR I = 0..1..(LENSTR-1) S     !! SCAN FOR FIRST NON-BLANK CHAR !!  
 197        BEGIN  
 198        IF BYTE(1,15) (SYNCS) NO BYTE(\$,15) ! BLNK ! S  
 199        ALDTXT25  
 200        ALDTXT26

2906† 02 05-01-78 14.001 JOVIAL COMILATION OF SOURCES JOC1† VERSION 042275  
 ALTERR NO ~~Reedjaaeiai-001-002-003-004-005-006-007-008-009-00A-00B-00C-00D-00E-00F-00G-00H-00I-00J-00K-00L-00M-00N-00O-00P-00Q-00R-00S-00T-00U-00V-00W-00X-00Y-00Z~~  
 PAGE 9 AN71

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 201      DOT0 MOVE S
 202      END
 203      RETURNS $ 11 BLANK STRING !!
 204      MOVE?
 205      NCHARS = LENSTR - FIRST # BLDTX19
 206      YIFND INGR A NUMBER OF WORDS TO MOVE!, BLDTX20
 207      REMNU (NCHARS, NBYTWD * NHORDS, LASTBYT1) $ BLDTX21
 208      LENXT = NHORDS + 1 # BLDTX22
 209      KTH = 0 # BLDTX23
 210      JTH = FIRST # BLDTX24
 211      FOR I = 1, 1, NHORDS $ BLDTX25
 212      BEGIN BLDTX26
 213      BYTEISO,NBYTWD$) (UTEXT(S KTH $)) $ BLDTX27
 214      BYTES(JTH,NBYTWD$) (STRNG) $ BLDTX28
 215      JTH + JTH + NBYTWD $ BLDTX29
 216      KTH + KTH + 1 $ BLDTX30
 217      END BLDTX31
 218      IF LASTBYT QR 0 $ BLDTX32
 219      BEGIN BLDTX33
 220      BYTES0,LASTBYTS) (FTEXT(S KTH $)) $ BLDTX34
 221      BYTES(JTH,LASTBYTS) (STRNG) $ BLDTX35
 222      LENXT = LENXT + 1 $ BLDTX36
 223      END BLDTX37
 224      END BLDTX38
 225      BLDTX39
 226      PROC BASE2 (MODULE, STM1) # BLDTX39
 227      || JAVS-3 -- MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT !!
 228      || TEMP 1
 229      || FINDS THE FIRST ORIG IN AN IFELTH-MODULE AND NEXT BY !
 230      || WALKING THE CHAIN OF POINTERS IN THE SDB UNTIL THE !
 231      || IFELTH STATEMENT IS ENCOUNTERED AND THEN RETURNING !
 232      || THE NEXT POINTER !
 233      || CASE2 7
 234      || CASE2 6
 235      || CASE2 5
 236      || CASE2 4
 237      || CASE2 3
 238      || CASE2 2
 239      || CASE2 1
 240      || CASE2 0
 241      || CASE2 11
 242      || CASE2 10
 243      || CASE2 9
 244      || CASE2 8
 245      || CASE2 7
 246      || CASE2 6
 247      || CASE2 5
 248      || CASE2 4
 249      || CASE2 3
 250      || CASE2 2
 251      || CASE2 1
 252      || CASE2 0
 253      || CASE2 1
 254      || CASE2 2
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 953      || CASE2 701
 954      || CASE2 702
 955      || CASE2 703
 956      || CASE2 704
 957      || CASE2 705
 958      || CASE2 706
 959      || CASE2 707
 960      || CASE2 708
 961      || CASE2 709
 962      || CASE2 710
 963      || CASE2 711
 964      || CASE2 712
 965      || CASE2 713
 966      || CASE2 714
 967      || CASE2 715
 968      || CASE2 716
 969      || CASE2 717
 970      || CASE2 718
 971      || CASE2 719
 972      || CASE2 720
 973      || CASE2 721
 974      || CASE2 722
 975      || CASE2 723
 976      || CASE2 724
 977      || CASE2 725
 978      || CASE2 726
 979      || CASE2 727
 980      || CASE2 728
 981      || CASE2 729
 982      || CASE2 730
 983      || CASE2 731
 984      || CASE2 732
 985      || CASE2 733
 986      || CASE2 734
 987      || CASE2 735
 988      || CASE2 736
 989      || CASE2 737
 990      || CASE2 738
 991      || CASE2 739
 992      || CASE2 740
 993      || CASE2 741
 994      || CASE2 742
 995      || CASE2 743
 996      || CASE2 744
 997      || CASE2 745
 998      || CASE2 746
 999      || CASE2 747
 1000      || CASE2 748
 1001      || CASE2 749
 1002      || CASE2 750
 1003      || CASE2 751
 1004      || CASE2 752
 1005      || CASE2 753
 1006      || CASE2 754
 1007      || CASE2 755
 1008      || CASE2 756
 1009      || CASE2 757
 1010      || CASE2 758
 1011      || CASE2 759
 1012      || CASE2 760
 1013      || CASE2 761
 1014      || CASE2 762
 1015      || CASE2 763
 1016      || CASE2 764
 1017      || CASE2 765
 1018      || CASE2 766
 1019      || CASE2 767
 1020      || CASE2 768
 1021      || CASE2 769
 1022      || CASE2 770
 1023      || CASE2 771
 1024      || CASE2 772
 1025      || CASE2 773
 1026      || CASE2 774
 1027      || CASE2 775
 1028      || CASE2 776
 1029      || CASE2 777
 1030      || CASE2 778
 1031      || CASE2 779
 1032      || CASE2 780
 1033      || CASE2 781
 1034      || CASE2 782
 1035      || CASE2 783
 1036      || CASE2 784
 1037      || CASE2 785
 1038      || CASE2 786
 1039      || CASE2 787
 1040      || CASE2 788
 1041      || CASE2 789
 1042      || CASE2 790
 1043      || CASE2 791
 1044      || CASE2 792
 1045      || CASE2 793
 1046      || CASE2 794
 1047      || CASE2 795
 1048      || CASE2 796
 1049      || CASE2 797
 1050      || CASE2 798
 1051      || CASE2 799
 1052      || CASE
```

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251 RETURN \$  
252 END  
253 HTEMP = 10FLIT(MODULE, SDNUM, PTR, 9) \$  
254 BYTES0, NYTYS0, TYPE1 & BYTES1\$ NYTYS1\$ (HTEMP) \$  
255 IF TYPE0 EQ NYTYS OR TYPE1 EQ NYTYS1 \$ GOTO Loop \$  
256 IF TYPE EQ IPEIV \$  
257 BEGIN  
258 11 = PTR \$  
259 PTR = 10WARD(MODULE, SDNUM, 11, 7) \$  
260 HTEMP = 10LT(MODULE, SDNUM, PTR, 9) \$  
261 BYTES0, NYTYS0, (TYPE) + BYTES1, NYTYS1\$ (HTEMP) \$  
262 IF TYPE EQ NYTYS \$  
263 BEGIN  
264 CASE2 = PTR \$  
265 RETURN \$ /\* NORMAL RETURN \*/  
266 END  
267 END  
268 BYTE(50,128\$) {LNBK} = BYTE(50,128\$) {BLANKS} \$  
269 BYTE(50, 16\$) {LINE} = 16H(6POINTER IN \$08) \$  
270 WTEMP = ITSHOL {LNBK} \$  
271 BYT(1516,4\$) {LAE} = HTEMP \$  
272 BYT(1521,33\$) {LINE} = 3H(POINTERS TO INVALID STATEMENT TYPE 1 \$  
273 BYT(1535,4\$) {LINE} = BYTES0,4\$) {TYPE} \$  
274 OUTBUF {LENIN, LINE} \$  
275 ERROR { 32H(INVALID STATEMENT TYPE IN SHAIN, ) } \$  
276 END  
277 PROC CONCAT ( RSTR, ATSTR ) \$  
278 /\* JAVA - MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT \*/  
279 /\*  
280 /\*  
281 /\* CONCATENATES ATSTR TO LSTR WITH A INTERVENING BLANK  
282 /\* AND RETURNS THE RIGHTMOST LENSTR CHARACTERS \*/  
283 /\* DEFING LENGTH '110' \$  
284 ITEM BONCAT, LENSTR \$ 11, RIGHT SUBSTRING \$  
285 ITEM ATSTR, H LENSTR \$ 11, LEFT SUBSTRING \$  
286 ITEM LEFTSR, H LENSTR \$ 11, LEFT SUBSTRING BUFFER \$  
287 ITEM RTBURN, H LENSTR \$ 11, LEFT SUBSTRING BUFFER \$  
288 ITEM LFBUFR, H LENSTR \$ 11, FIRST NEW BLANK CHARACTER FROM LEFT  
289 ITEM INTGS \$ 11, RIGHT SUBSTRING \$  
290 ITEM NCCHARS INTO \$ 1 NUMBER OF CHARACTERS TO MOVE FROM RTSTR \$  
291 BEGIN  
292 RBUFR = RTSTR \$  
293 LFBUFR = LFSTR \$  
294 CONCAT \$ BLNK \$  
295 CONCAT \$  
296 LOOK: /\*FOR FIRST NON-BLANK CHARACTER FROM LEFT IN RIGHT SUBSTRING \$  
297 /\* ASSERTION: DC=ICALENGTR \$  
298 /\* 1P BYTES1,19) (RTBURN) NO BYTES1,19) {BLNK} \$  
299 GOTO FOUND \$  
300



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351      GOTQ GET S
352      END 'TEXT$B'
353
354      PROC EXTEND (MODULE, TEXT$, NEHARS, STRT '$ENT$) $ EXTSB 42
355      !! JAVS-5 -- MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT ! EXTSB 43
356      !! EXTEND 3 EXTSB 44
357      !! TEMP 1
358      !ADD TEXT TO THE END OF THE TEXT ARRAY AND UPDATES LENTXT
359      WHICH IS THE CURRENT LENGTH OF THE TEXT IN THE ARRAYA EXTD 4
360      DEFINE MAXWORDS '137' $ EXTEND 5
361      DEFN MAXTEXT '72' $ 0724JB12
362      ITEM LASTBIT INT# 0 EXTEND 6
363      ITEM QASTBIT INT# 0 EXTEND 10
364      ITEM QENTXT INTG S LENGTH OF NHARDS HAVE BEEN MOVED! EXTD 1
365      ITEM MODULE INTG S INPUT MODULE ON RETURNA EXTD 12
366      ITEM NCHARS INTG S LENGTH OF INPUT CHARACTER STRING! EXTD 13
367      ITEM WORDS INTG S INTEGRAL NUMBER OF WORDS TO MOVE! EXTD 14
368      ITEM STRT INTG S STARTING WORD IN UTXT$ EXTD 14
369      ITEM TEXT IN MAXTEXT S &INPUT CHARACTER STRING! EXTD 15
370      BEGIN 'NEXTEND'
371      IF NCHARS OR MAXTEXT S EXTD 16
372      ERROR '44H(INPUT STRING TOO LONG--TRUNCATED FROM HEAD.)' $ EXTD 17
373      END 'NEXTEND'
374      NHARDS = MAXTEXT $ EXTD 21
375      EXTD 22
376      !CALCULATE INTEGRAL NUMBER OF WORDS TO MOVE AND REMAINING EXTD 23
377      CHARACTERS! EXTD 24
378      REMBIO (NCHARS, NBYTND * NHARDS, LASTBITS) $ EXTD 25
379      IF NHARDS GR 0 $ EXTD 26
380      BEGIN
381      FOR I = STRT,1,STAT(NHARDS) $ 0806JB14
382      FOR J = MAXTEXT-NCHARS, NBYTND $ 0806JB15
383      BYTE($0,NBYTWD) (LTBX($1,$)) = BYTH($J,NBYTWD) (TEXT) $ 0806JB16
384      END
385
386      LENTXT = STRT + NHARDS $ EXTD 27
387      IF LASTBIT GR 0 $ EXTD 28
388      BEGIN EXTD 29
389      BYTE($0,NBYTWD) (LTBX($ LENTXT $)) = BYTE($0,NBYTWD) ($BLK$) $ 0724JB3
390      BYTE($0,LASTBITS) (LTERT($ LENTXT $)) = BYTE($MAXTEXT-LASTTEXT $) $ 0724JB4
391      ,LASTBITS) (TEXT) $ EXTD 34
392      LENTXT = LENTXT + 1 $ EXTD 35
393      END EXTD 36
394      END 'NEXTEND'
395      PROC INTVB ($MODULE,$SYMBOL,$MENUS)$ EXTD 37
396      !! JAVS-5 -- MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT ! J30724 1
397      !! TEMP 1
398      !RETURNS THE INDEX OF SYMBOL IN THE TRADE VARIABLE BLOCK OR 0 IF INTVB 4
399      THE SYMBOL IS NOT PRESENT! INTVB 5
400
  
```



2908† 82 05-01-78 16.00† JOVIAL COMPILED OF SOURCES JOCIT VERSION 0422†  
 ALTER NO. deangels@kai-sys.com 300-444-0000 408-655-0000 609-555-0000 504-444-0000  
 AN21

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454      BYTE($0,128$) (LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (BLANKS) $ JPROBE40
455      BYTE($0,128$) (LINE) = 61W(JOVIAL AUTOMATED VERIFICATION SYSTEM) $ JPROBE41
456      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (BLANKS) $ JPROBE42
457      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (LINE) = 24W(OPTIONS IN EFFECT . . .) $ JPROBE43
458      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (LINE) = 19H( DD-PATH PROBE * ) $ JPROBE44
459      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (LINE) = 19H( DD-PATH PROBE * ) $ JPROBE45
460      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (VPRM) $ JPROBE46
461      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (BLANKS) $ JPROBE47
462      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (LINE) = 13H MODULE PROBE * $ JPROBE48
463      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (LINE) = 13H MODULE PROBE * $ JPROBE49
464      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (VPRM) $ JPROBE50
465      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (LINE) = 19H TEST PROBE * $ JPROBE51
466      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (LINE) = 19H TEST PROBE * $ JPROBE52
467      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (VPRM) $ JPROBE53
468      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (BLANKS) $ JPROBE54
469      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (BLANKS) $ JPROBE55
470      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = 45H(GESTRÖMEN!RG) $ JPROBE56
471      IFETH_PMODE EO _INVOKE S JPROBE40
472      IFETH_PMODE EO _INVOKE S JPROBE41
473      BTE($15,124$) (LINE) = 24H(ENTRY POINTS AND RETURNS) $ JPROBE42
474      ORIP PHODE EQ PATH9 $ JPROBE43
475      BTE($15,34$) (LINE) = 34H(ENTRY POINTS RETURN AND DD-PATHS) $ JPROBE44
476      ORIP PHODE EQ DIRETS $ JPROBE45
477      BTE($15,10$) (LINE) = 10H(DIRECTIVES) $ JPROBE46
478      ORIP PHODE EQ FULL $ JPROBE47
479      BTE($15,23$) (LINE) = 23H(D-PATHS AND DIRECTIVES) $ JPROBE48
480      END JPROBE49
481      BTE($15,49,6,12$) (LINE) = 12H( OF MODULE *) $ JPROBE50
482      BTE($136,1,8$) (LINE) = BYT($*,8$) (MODNAME) $ JPROBE51
483      BTE($15,9,6,15$) (LINE) = 19H(2 OF JAVTEXT < ) $ JPROBE52
484      BTE($15,8,4,8$) (LINE) = BYT($*,8$) (TXTNAME) $ JPROBE53
485      BTE($15,92,2,1$) (LINE) = 1H(1) $ JPROBE54
486      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) = 3 JPROBE55
487      NSTRX = 10WRD(MODULE, MODNUM, 1, 10) $ JPROBE56
488      FIRSTX = 10WRD(MODULE, MODNUM, 1, 12) $ JPROBE57
489      IF ESTRX LO 0 $ JPROBE58
490      BEGIN JPROBE59
491      BYTE($0,128$) (LINE) = BYTE($0,128$) (BLANKS) $ JPROBE60
492      BYTE($0, 47$) (LINE) = 47H(OTHER ARG NO EXECUTABLE STATEMEN) JPROBE61
493      PS :I MODUL < $ JPROBE62
494      BYT($47,8$) (LINE) = BYT(10,8$) (MODNAME) $ JPROBE63
495      BYT($95,15$) (LINE) = 15H(> OF JAVTEXT <) $ JPROBE64
496      BYT($50, 8$) (LINE) = BYT($0,8$) (TXTNAME) $ JPROBE65
497      BYT($8, 2$) (LINE) = 2H(>. ) $ JPROBE66
498      OUTBUF (LENIN, LINE) $ JPROBE67
499      RETURN $ JPROBE68
500
  
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29087 62 03-01-78 14,804 JOGICL COMPILED OF SOURCES JOCIT VERSION 042275  
 ALTER NO. ~~14,804~~  
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; FIND THE LAST EXECUTABLE STATEMENT IN THE MODULE ASSUMING
; THAT IT IS NOT A DECLARATION INCLUDING AN END
501      HTEMP = 101H(MODULE, SGNRHS, NSHTS, $1, 3)           ;JPROBE48
502      BYTES($0, NBYTDS) (ISTYPE) = BYTE(100NBYTDS) (HTEMP) $   ;JPROBE49
503      HTEMP = 101L(MODULE, HBNRHS, 1, 3)                   ;JPROBE50
504      BYTES($0, NBYTDS) (ISTYPE) = BYTE(100NBYTDS) (HTEMP) $   ;JPROBE51
505      HTEMP = 101L(MODULE, HBNRHS, 1, 3)                   ;JPROBE52
506      BYTES($0, NBYTDS) (ISTYPE) = BYTE(100NBYTDS) (HTEMP) $   ;JPROBE53
507      IFETHM STYPE EQ ENDV $                                ;JPROBE54
508      LASTX = NSHTS $                                     ;JPROBE55
509      ORIE (ISTYPE EQ TBRHV) AND (ISTYPE EQ #H1PREG) $     ;JPROBE56
510      LASTX = NSHTS $                                     ;JPROBE57
511      ORIK STYPE EQ YRMV $                                ;JPROBE58
512      BDRIN FOR I = NSHTS($1, 4) TO $1                   ;JPROBE59
513      BEGIN HTEMP = 101L(MODULE, SDGRHM, 1, 3)             ;JPROBE60
514      BYTES($0, NBYTDS) (ISTYPE) = BYTES($0, NBYTDS) (HTEMP) $ ;JPROBE61
515      IF STYPE EQ ENDV $                                 ;JPROBE62
516      BEGIN LASTX = I $                                ;JPROBE63
517      GOTO ROUND $                                     ;JPROBE64
518      END                                              ;JPROBE65
519      ROUND: RETURN $                                  ;JPROBE66
520      END                                              ;JPROBE67
521      ROUND: RETURN $                                  ;JPROBE68
522      END                                              ;JPROBE69
523      ROUND: RETURN $                                  ;JPROBE70
524      END                                              ;JPROBE71
525      ORIK 1 $                                         ;JPROBE72
526      BEGIN ERROR 144H(LAST STATEMENT IN MODULE IS NOT TERM OR END) $ ;JPROBE73
527      RETURN $                                         ;JPROBE74
528      END                                              ;JPROBE75
529      ROUND: RETURN $                                  ;JPROBE76
530      END                                              ;JPROBE77
531      ROUND: RETURN $                                  ;JPROBE78
532      BLOCK = 0 $                                     ;JPROBE79
533      CFB = 0 $                                     ;JPROBE80
534      BYTES($0, 0$) (TESTTAB) & BYTES($0, 0$) (YRRL) $ ;JPROBE81
535      PBJ3 (MODULE) $                                ;JPROBE82
536      PBJ3 (MODULE) $                                ;JPROBE83
537      ORIE PMODE EQ INVRDE $                         ;JPROBE84
538      PARENT (MODULE) $                            ;JPROBE85
539      ORIK 1 $                                     ;JPROBE86
540      PMODE NOT IMPLEMENTED! $                      ;JPROBE87
541      BEGIN BYTE(10, 128$) (LINE) = BYTE($0, $28$) (BLANKS) $ ;JPROBE88
542      BYTE($0, 23$) (LINE) = 23H(01111111) (INITIATION MODE) $ ;JPROBE89
543      BYTE($0, 4$) (LINE) = 04H(0000) (PMODE) $          ;JPROBE90
544      BYTE($7, 22$) (LINE) = 22H( NOT YET IMPLEMENTED.) $ ;JPROBE91
545      OUTBUF (LENLN, LINE) $                         ;JPROBE92
546      BLOCK = 1 $                                     ;JPROBE93
547      END                                              ;JPROBE94
548      STORE TOTAL NUMBER OF PROBE STATEMENT BLOCKS$ ;JPROBE95
549                                              ;JPROBE96
550                                              ;JPROBE97
551                                              ;JPROBE98
  
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651      11  JAV3-B -- MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT  1  0729RU 6
652      11  " PROBE ASSERT DIRECTIVE
653      11  "  DEFN IDENT 14H(IDN)  $  TEMP 1
654      11  "  DEFN DELT 14N(DELT)  $  PRBAST 4
655      11  "  DEFN KEYN 14M(KEYN)  $  PRBAST 6
656      11  "  DEFN ASSLEN INTG  $  J307241C
657      11  "  ITEM ASTXT H 725  PRBAST 9
658      11  "  ITEM FROM INTG  $  PRBAST 10
659      11  "  ITEM MODULE INTG  $  PRBAST 11
660      11  "  ITEM STM INTG  $  PRBAST 12
661      11  "  ITEM TXTPTR INTG  $  PRBAST 13
662      BEGIN
663      PROCL 5 11J,L; RAMEY, 4/1/78/1
664      FROM = SCANIB (3, LENGTH1 CHMMADE)  $  JB072411
665      BLDQINFROM+2, LENGTH= 1, LNUSTI, 0, 72 + INIX, BROUT  $  PRBAST 73
666      BYE (10,729) {ISSTAT 1, BYE (180,25) {BROUT}  $  J3072412
667      AS9XT = JUSTRT {AS9XT}  $  J3072413
668      ASBLEN = LASTCH {AS9XT}  $  J3072414
669      TXTTRR = 0  $  PRBAST 76
670      BYTES100MAXTXTS1 (TXTBUF1 & BYTES0, MAXXTS1 (BLANKS)  $  J3072415
671      ADDXT (0H, 10H, 1, 0, TXTPTR, TXTPTR)  $  J3072416
672      ADDXT (ASSLN, ASSLN, TXTPTR, TXTPTR)  $  J3072417
673      ADDXT (3H, 1, TXTPRINTXTS1  $  0728JB 9
674      TXTBUF = JUSTRT, TXTPUF  $  0721JB11
675      NAME (MODULE, TXTPUF, TXTPTR, 0, LENTXT)  $  PRBAST 13
676      STOREB (MODULE, DIRTY, LENTXT, LTEXT)  $  PRBAST 34
677      TXTPR = 0S  $  0709CG9
678      BYTES100MAXTXTS1 (TXTBUF) = BYTES0, MAXXTS1 (BLANKS)  $  0709CG9
679      ADDXT (11H,JAYS,ASSERT = 014, TXTPTR, TXTPTR)  $  0709CG10
680      ADDXT (1TS01(ASSLN), NBYMD, TXTPTR, TXTPTR)  $  0728JB10
681      ADDXT (2H,M1,2, TXTPRINTXTS1  $  J3072420
682      ADDXT (ASSTXT, ASSLN, TXTPTR, TXTPTR)  $  J3072421
683      ADDXT (10H, AT, STM, ) 10, TXTPRINTXTS1  $  J3072422
684      ADDXT (ITSMOL18TH, NBYMD, TXTPRINTXTS1  $  J3072423
685      ADDXT (13H, NOT, TRUE, ) 11, TXTPRINTXTS1  $  0725JB 9
686      TXTMUF = JUSTRT, TXTPUF  $  0721JB12
687      NAME (MODULE, TXTPUF, TXTPTR, LENTXT, LTEXT)  $  0709CG00
688      STOREB (MODULE, DIRTY, LENTXT, LTEXT)  $  0709CG00
689      END !PRBAST13
690
691      PROJC PROCHAN (MODULE, SHT)  $  PRBAST 35
692      11  JAV3-B -- MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT  --
693      11  " PROBE CHAIN DIRECTIVE -- JCL7 RAMEY, 2/24/78/1
694
695      DEFN IDENT 14H(IDN)  $  0709CG00
696      DEFN DELT 14N(DELT)  $  0709CG00
697      DEFN KEYN 14M(KEYN)  $  0709CG00
698      DEFN RANGE 14M(1,1)  $  0709CG00
699      DEFN LPAREN 14H((  $  0709CG00
700

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ASSLEN = LASTCH ((#MPTXT)) $ 001
BYTE (S0!ASSLENS) ((VARNAME!SCSGT#PTRL)) + BYTE (S0!ASSLENS) ((ASSRTX)) $ 002
LNAME ((SCSTRPTR)) = ASSLEN $ 003
004
005 * [START BUILDING INDEX INIT SPTHT]
006 ITPTR = 0 $ 005
007 BYTE (S0!MAXEXTS) ((TXTPBUF)) + BYTE (S0!MAXEXTS) ((BLANK$)) $ 006
008 ASSRTX = JUSTAT ((ASSRTX)) $ 007
009 ADDXT ((ASSRTX), ASSLEN, TXTPTR + TXTPTR) $ 008
010 ADDXT ((BLI = ), S, TXTPTR + TXTPTR) $ 009
011
012 * [GET INITIAL VALUE - AND IF NO STMT]
013 KEYRD = SCANSB (3, LBNHWA, 4WINIT, 10EN) $ 010
014 IFETH ((KEYRD NO -1) AND (ULIST1$0, KEYRD +1)) EQ 4H( ) ) $ 011
015 BEGIN *FOUND INIT KEYRD*
016   FROM = SCANSB (KEYRD, LBNHWA, UPARBN DELIB$) $ 012
017   TO = BALPAR (FROM +1, LBNHWA, LIST1) $ 013
018   BLDIN ((FROMH2, TO -1, LUISA) D, 72, $NBBUT, BUFBUT) $ 014
019   BYTE (S0, 23, ((ASSRTX), BYTE (0077$) (BUFBUT))) $ 015
020   ASSRTX = JUSTAT ((ASSRTX)) $ 016
021   ASLEN = LASICH ((ASSRTX)) $ 017
022   ADDXT ((ASSRTX), ASSLEN, TXTPTR + TXTPTR) $ 018
023   ADIXT ((2H $), 2, TXTPTR + TXTPTR) $ 019
024   TXTPUF = JUSTAT (TXTPBUF) $ 020
025   MAKE !MODULE, TXTPUF, TXTPTR, 0, LBNHWA) $ 021
026   STPRA (MODULE, DIRTYV, DEINITA, UTEXT) $ 022
027 END *IREDITR*
028
029 BEGIN *NO INIT PBLD*
030   ERROR ((3BH!CHAIN ASSENTION ERROR - NO INIT PFIELD.)) $ 029
031   RETURN $ 030
032
033 END *IREITR*
034
035 *GENERATE LABEL & SAVE IT IN COMMAND STACK*
036 PABEL ((#MTC, 1H(0)) = LABL ((CSTMTPTR))) $ 035
037 LENLBL ((SCSTRPTR)) = 6 $ 036
038
039 *GENERATE LABEL SMTI*
040 BYTE (S0!BUFL) + BYTE (S0!MAXEXTS) ((BLANK$)) $ 039
041 ASSLEN = LENLBL ((CSTMTPTR)) $ 040
042 BYTE (S0!ASSLENS) ((TXTPBUF)) + BYTE (S0!ASSLENS) ((LABEL((CSTMTPTR)))) $ 041
043 TXTPUF = ((DSH1)) ((TXTPBUF)) $ 042
044 MAKE !MODULE, TXTPUF, ASSLEN, 0, LENTXT) $ 043
045 STORE ((MODULE, DIRTYV, LENTXT), UTEXT) $ 044
046
047 *CHECK FOR AND HANDLE BOUNDS CLAUSE*
048 KEYRD = SCANSB (3, LBNHWA, 4WBOUN, IDENT) $ 045
049 IFETH ((KEYRD NO -1) AND (ULIST1$0, KEYRD +1)) EQ 4H(DS) $ 046
050

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ALTER NO

901 TXTPTR = 0 0 $                                !-----+
902 ADDTXT ($5H4D00), 0 TXTPTR & TXTPTR |         +
903 ADDTXT BITLEVEL($C5TKPTRS) C5TKPTRS |          +
904 LENBLISCSKTPTRS, TXTPTR = TXTPTR |          +
905 ADDTXT (2H $), 2, TXTPTR = TXTPTR |          +
906 TXBUF JUSTAT (TXBUF) |          +
907 MARE (MODULE, TXBUF, TXATR, 0 = LENTX$) |
908 STOPRS (MODULE, DIRTY, DENTXT, UTEXT) |
909 1GENRATE END STM#1' |
910 MARE (MODULE, 3H(END), $1 0 = LENTX$) |
911 STOPRS (MODULE, DIRTY, DENTXT, UTEXT) |
912 13
913
914 END
915 ORIF 1 $ "NO BOUNDS CLAUSE!" |
916 LENEL($C5TKPTRS) = 0 $ |
917 END
918
919 "IF COUNT CLAUSE" BUILD JUST AT INCR COUNT VARIABLE' |
920 IF LENGTH ($C5TKPTRS) NO 0 $ |
921 BEGIN VCOUNT CLAUSE' |
922 MARE (COUNT, 2AHASCN), ASCNT + 1 $, 21, 0 = LENTX$ |
923 STOPRS (MODULE, DIRTY, DENTXT, UTEXT) |
924 END
925
926 "ISOLATE NEXT FIELD AND SAVE IT IN COMMAND STACKY" |
927 KEYRD = SCANB (3, LENGTH1, 4H(NEXT)), IDENT $ |
928 IFKEYD = REYRD NO -1 AND CULIST($020H4H0+1$) BO 4H(  ) $ |
929 BEGIN VFOUND NEXT FIELD' |
930 FROM & SCANB (KEYRD) LENGTH1, LPAREN0 DEL1$ |
931 TO & BALPAR (FROM+), LENGTH1, LPAREN1, LLIST$ |
932 BLDLN (FROM+), T0-1, LUIST, 0, 72, 6 {NBYXT, BUFBUFT} $ |
933 BYE ($0, 02), 1ASSTK, 1ASSTT, 0, 72, 6 {NBYXT, BUFBUFT} $ |
934 THMXT & JUSTAT (ASXNT) |
935 ASXLEN, LESTCH (TMPLAT) |
936 BYE ($0A4BLBN) (NEXTVAL($C5TKPTRS)) & BYE ($0+ASSUES) |
937 LEXNXT ($C5TKPTRS) = ABSLEN $ |
938 ENDNEXT ($C5TKPTRS) = ABSLEN $ |
939
940 ORIF 1 $ "NO NEXT Field FOUND" |
941 BEGIN
942   ERROR (3BH0HAIN ASSERTION ERROR - NO NEXT FIELD.) |
943   RETURN $ |
944 END
945
946 "ISOLATE END FIELD AND SAVE IT IN COMMAND STACKY" |
947 KEYRD = SCANS (3, LENGTH1, 4H(END), KEYRD) $ |
948 IFKEYD = KEYRD NO -1 $ |
949 BEGIN VFOUND END FIELD |
950

```

20  
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 ANI  
 JOC19 VERSTON 042275  
 ALTAIR NO  
 2229067 42 05-01-78 14.801 JOURNAL COMPILED ON SOURCES  
 951 FROM & SCAN9B (KEYWORD1 LENGTH1, LENGTH1, LPAREN1, DEL1) \$  
 952 TO = B1PAIR (FROM1, LENGTH1, LLIST1) \$  
 953 BLDIN (FROM2, TO1, LLIST1, 0, 72, \$NEXT, BUFBUF) \$  
 954 BYTE (\$0,72\$) (ASSIST1) \$ BYTE (\$0,72\$) (BUFBUF) \$  
 955 THREXT & JUSTRT (ASSIST1) \$  
 956 ASSLEN & LASTCH (IMPTXT1) \$  
 957 BYTE (\$0,ASSLEN) (EXTTEXT5KPTRS) & BYTE (\$0,ASSLEN) \$  
 958 (ASSISTX1) \$  
 959 LERK1T (SCB1KPTRS) = ASSLEN \$  
 960  
 961 END !PROBECHAIN!  
 962 BEIN  
 963 ERROR (37H(OHAIN ASSESSMENT ERROR + NO END FIELD,)) \$  
 964 RETURN \$  
 965  
 966  
 967  
 968 PROC PRBEND (MODULE1, STMT1) \$  
 969 ! JAVAS5 -> MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT!!  
 970 !  
 971 !  
 972 ! PROBE ENDCHAIN AND ENDLOOP DIRECTIVES - JILRAMBYC \$/6/78!!  
 973 ITBM ASSLEN INTQ \$  
 974 ITBM ASSYST H 72 S  
 975 ITBM MODULE INTQ \$  
 976 ITBM STMT INTQ \$  
 977 ITBM TXTATR INTQ \$  
 978  
 979 BEIN !CHECK TO MAKE SURE STACK IS NOT EMPTY!!  
 980 IF CBKPTR LO = 1 \$  
 981 BEGIN  
 982 ERROR (34H(ASSESSMENT COMMAND STACK UNDERFLOW,)) \$  
 983 RETURN \$  
 984 END  
 985  
 986 !GENERATE LOOPING STATEMENTS!!  
 987 TXPTR A \$  
 988 TXPTR A 0 \$  
 989 BYTE (\$0,MAXX1) (TXTBUF) & BYTE (\$0,MAXX1) (BLANKS) \$  
 990 ADDXT (3H(" " 3)) (ASSLEN, TXPTR) \$  
 991 BYTE (\$0,72\$) (ASSIST1) \$ BYTE (\$0,72\$) (BLANKS) \$  
 992 ASSLEN & LENNAME (\$C\$T\$K\$R\$) \$  
 993 BYTE (\$0,ASSLEN) (ASSIST1) & BYTE (\$0,ASSLEN) \$  
 994 (VARNAME (\$C\$T\$K\$R\$)) \$  
 995 ADDXT (JUSTRT (ASSIST1), ASSLEN, TXPTR & TXPTR) \$  
 996 ADDXT (3H(" " 3)) (ASSLEN, TXPTR) \$  
 997 BYTE (\$0,72\$) (ASSIST1) \$ BYTE (\$0,72\$) (BLANKS) \$  
 998 ASSLEN & LENNAME (\$C\$T\$K\$R\$) \$  
 999 BYTE (\$0,ASSLEN) (ASSIST1) & BYTE (\$0,ASSLEN) \$  
 1000



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LNT1

```
1051      *GENERATE CHECK STMT**
1052      TXTPTR = 0$                                BYTE ($0,MAXTXT$) {TXTBUF} # BYTE ($0,MAXTXT$) {BLANK$) $ 
1053      ADDTXT ($BH) {NOT 0, 6$} {TXTPTR = TXTPTR} $ 
1054      BYTE ($0,72$) {ASSLTXT} $ BYTE ($0,72$) {BLANKS} $ 
1055      ASLEN = LENHIN {SCSTKPR} $ 
1056      RYTE ($0,ASLEN) {ASSLTXT} $ BYTE ($0,ASLEN$) 
1057      {MNCNT {SCSTKPR}} $ 
1058      ADDTXT {JUSR{ASSLTXT}, ASLEN, TXTPTR + TXTPTR} $ 
1059      ADDTXT [14H LQ ASSDNT (00), 14, TXTPTR + TXTPTR] $ 
1060      BYTE ($0,72$) {ASSLTXT} $ BYTE ($0,72$) {BLANKS} $ 
1061      ASLEN = LENHIN {SCSTKPR} $ 
1062      BYTE ($0,ASLEN) {ASSLTXT} $ BYTE ($0,ASLEN$) 
1063      {MAXN {SCSKP}RS} $ 
1064      ADDTXT {JUSR{ASSLTXT}, ASLEN, TXTPTR + TXTPTR} $ 
1065      ADDTXT [3H($1), 3, TXTPTR + TXTPTR] $ 
1066      MAKE {MODULE, JUSR{TXBUF}, TXTPTR, 0 = LNTXT} $ 
1067      STOPB {MODULE, DIRV, DENTXT, LTEXT} $ 
1068      END 
1069      *GENERATE STM# TO PRINT ERROR MESSAGE*
1070      TXTPTR = 0$                                BYTE ($0,MAXTXT$) {TXTBUF} # BYTE ($0,MAXTXT$) {BLANK$) $ 
1071      ADDTXT [4BH] {JAV-A, ASSERT = 34H(COUNT ASSERTION ERROR AT STM#) }, 
1072      TXTPTR = TXTPTR $ 
1073      ADDTXT [3H($1), 3, TXTPTR + TXTPTR] $ 
1074      ADDTXT {YSHOL{STM#}, NOTW0, TXTPTR + TXTPTR} $ 
1075      ADDTXT [3H($1), 3, TXTPTR + TXTPTR] $ 
1076      MAKE {MODULE, JUSR{TXBUF}, TXTPTR, 0 = LNTXT} $ 
1077      STOPB {MODULE, DIRV, CEXTXT, LTEXT} $ 
1078      END 
1079      *ADD END STM#*
1080      MAKE {MODULE, JH(END), 3, 0 = LNTXT} $ 
1081      STOPB {MODULE, DIRV, LNTXT, LTEXT} $ 
1082      INDECREMENT COMMAND STACK PTR! 
1083      C1/KPR & CSTRPTR - 1$ 
1084      END PIPBENDC! 
1085      PROC PRBDIA {MODULEB, STM#} $ 
1086      || JAV-A -- MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT 
1087      || 
1088      || RECOGNIZES THE TYPE OF DIRECTIVE AND INVOKES THE 
1089      || PARTICULAR ROUTINE TO IMPLEMENT THE DIRECTIVE! 
1090      || ITEM MODULE INTO $ 
1091      || ITEM STM# INTG $ 
1092      || BEGIN {PRBDIA}! 
1093      || STORE DIRECTIVE IN INSTRUMENTED TEXT TABLE! 
1094      || IF BEGIN OR 0$ 
1095      || STOLBL {MODULE}! 
1096      || 
1097      PRBDIR 3          TEMP 1 
1098      0729U 6          PRBDIR 4 
1099      PABDIR 5          PABDIR 6 
1100      PRBDIR 9          PRBDIR 10 
1101      0729JB 7          0729U 8
```





2008† 02 05-01-76 14.801 JOIST COMPILE OF SOURCES JOC1† VERSION 042225 PAGE 25  
 ALTER NO. ANZ.

```

1205      T1PTR = 0$                                BYTE (SOHMAXTTS) (TXXBUF) A BYTE (SOHMAXTTS) (BLANKS) S
1206      BYTE (SOHMAXTTS) (TXXBUF) A BYTE (SOHMAXTTS) (BLANKS) S
1207      VARTX = JUSTIN, (VARLEN) S
1208      ADDTX (VARTX, VAREN, TXTPTR) S
1209      ADDTX (NM + 1, 4, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) S
1210      BYTE (SOHMAXTTS) (NEXTVAL $0$CKPTRS) = BYTE (1$, TXTPTRS) (TXTBUF) S
1211      LENNET (SCSTRPTRS) = TXTPTR S
1212
1213      "GENERATE INITIALIZATION $MM FOR INDEX VARIABLE"
1214      TXTPTR = 0$                                BYTE (SOHMAXTTS) (TXXBUF) A BYTE (SOHMAXTTS) (BLANKS) S
1215      FROM & SEANSB (TO, LENGTH, UPAREN, DEL1) S
1216      ADDTX (VARTXT, VAREN, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) S
1217      ADDTX (NM + 1, 3, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) S
1218      MIDL & SEANSB (FROM+, TO-, RANGE, DEL1) S
1219
1220      BYTE (SOH72$) (ASSTXT) = BYTE (SOH72$) (BUFOUT) S
1221      ASSTY = JUSTAT (ASSTXT) S
1222      ASLEN = LASTCH (ASSTXT) S
1223      ADDTX (SISTXT, 2, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) S
1224      ADDTX (NM $1, 2, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) S
1225      TABUP = JUSTAT (TXXBUF) S
1226      MAKE_MODULE, TXTPTR, TXTPTR, 0 * LENXT) S
1227      STOPRB (MODULE, DIRIV, LENXT) LTEXT) S
1228
1229      "SAVE EXIT CONDITION ON STACK"
1230      TXTPTR = 0$                                BYTE (SOHMAXTTS) (TXXBUF) A BYTE (SOHMAXTTS) (BLANKS) S
1231      ADDTX (VARTX, VAREN, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) S
1232      ADDTX (NM OR 1, 4, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) S
1233      MIDL (MIDL+2, 0-1, LLIST) S
1234      BYTE (SOH72$) (ASSTXT) = BYTE (SOH72$) (BUFOUT) S
1235      ASSTY = JUSTAT (ASSTXT) S
1236      ASLEN = LASTCH (ASSTXT) S
1237      ADDTX (SISTXT, ASSLEN, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) S
1238      BYTE (SOHMAXTTS) (EAT, $0$CKPTRS) A BYTE ($1$HTPTRS) (TXTBUF) S
1239      LINEKIT (SCSTRPTRS) = TXTPTR S
1240
1241      "GENERATE LABEL = SAVE IT IN COMMAND STACK"
1242      PUBLBL ($MTA1H(0) = LABEL (SCSTRPTR)) S
1243      LBLLBL (SCSTRPTR) = 6 S
1244
1245      "GENERATE LABEL STMT"
1246      BYTE (SOHMAXTTS) (TXXBUF) A BYTE (SOHMAXTTS) (BLANKS) S
1247      ASSLEN = LENLBL (SCSTRPTR) S
1248      BYTE (SOHASSLNS) (TXTPTR) A BYTE (SOHASSLNS) (LABEL (SCSTRPTRS)) S
1249      BYTE (SABLEN+1$) (TXTBUF) A INT.) S
1250
  
```

```

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JOVIAL COMPILATION OF SOURCES
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1251 TXTBUF = JUSTAT (TXTBUF) $  

1252 MAKE (MODULE, TXTBUF, ABSLEN+1, 0 = LENTXT) $  

1253 STOPB (MODULE, DIRTY, LENTXT (LTEXT)) $  

1254  

1255 * USE OPTIONS AS NOT USED!  

1256 LUNLBL (FCSCKPTRS) = 0 $  

1257 LUNMIN (FCSTKPTRS) = 0 $  

1258  

1259 END (PROLOGP),  

1260  

1261 PROC PRVALUE (MODULE, #HT) $  

1262 !! #AVS$ -> MODULE INSTRUMENTATION!  

1263  

1264 !! PROBE ASSERT VALUE/NOT VALUE DIRECTIVES!!  

1265  

1266 DEFINE COMM# "4H15" 111 $  

1267 DEFINE DELIT# "4H0E\0" 111 $  

1268 DEFINE IDENT# "4H(1DEN11)" 111 $  

1269 DEFINE OPER# "4H(1DOPERA)" 111 $  

1270 DEFINE MANG# "4H(1MANG)" 111 $  

1271 DEFINE LPAREN# "4H(" 111 $  

1272  

1273 ITEM ASBLEN INTO S  

1274 ITEM ABSVTH 72 $  

1275 ITEM FROM INTQ S  

1276 ITEM MIDL INTD $  

1277 ITEM MODULE INTO S  

1278 ITEM RPAREN INTQ S  

1279 ITEM STM INTG $  

1280 ITEM TO INTQ S  

1281 ITEM TXTAT INTO S  

1282 ITEM VARLEN INTO S  

1283 ITEM VARTXT H 72 $  

1284  

1285 ! SET UP MONITOR FOR ASSERTION VIOLATION OUTPUT!  

1286 PABDL S  

1287  

1288 ! BUILD TEXT STRING CONTAINING VARIABLE NAME!!  

1289 FROM P SWANSB (3, LENGTH-1, LVARLEN, DEL1) S  

1290 TD = BALRAR (FROMA1, LERGH, WLIST) $  

1291 BLDLN (CROMA2, TD1, LLIST) $  

1292 SITE (S0172$), IVARXT1 A BYTE ($0,72$) (NEXT, BDFOUT) $  

1293 VARTXT = JUSTAT (IVARTXT) $  

1294 VARLEN = LASTCH (IVARTXT) $  

1295  

1296 ! START BUILDING [ F #HT]!  

1297 TIPTR = D S  

1298 SITE ($0$MAXXTS$) (TXTBUF) A BYTE ($0,MAXXTS$) (BLANKS) $  

1299 ADDT (SHTIF ), 3, TXTPTR A  

1300

```

2006† 02 05-01-78 14.001 JOVIAL COMILATION OF SOURCES UOC1† VERSION 042275 PAGE 27 AL†MR NO AN71

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1301
1302      !CHECK FOR 'NOT' BETWEEN VARIABLE AND VALUES!
1303      NEGATE $ENSE OF DIRECTIVE IN IF STATEMENT!
1304      IF LLI$ ($0,70) NO {H{NOT} } $ ADDTXT (4H{NOT} ), 4, TXTPTR & TXTPTRI $
1305
1306
1307      'INSERT LPAREN TO SURROUND TOTAL EXPRESSION!'
1308      ADDTXT (1H{((}, 1, TXTPTR & TXTPTRI $
1309
1310      'IFIND PARENTS SURROUNDING VALUES!'
1311      FIOH = SCANSB (TO, LENGTH-1, UPAREN, DEL1) & 'INDEX VALUE'
1312      RPAREN = BALPAR (FROM+1, LENGTH, LLIST) - 1 & 'INDEX VALUE'
1313
1314      'LOOP FOR EACH VALUE OR RANGE IN THE LIST'
1315      VALULOOP: ADDTXT (1H{((}, 1, TXTPTR & TXTPTRI $
1316
1317      'LOOP FOR COMMA SEPARATING NEXT VALUE'
1318      TO = SCANSB (FROM,1, LENGTH-2, COMMA, DEL1) & 'INDEX VALUE'
1319      IF (TO EQ -1) OR ((TO GR RRAVEN) $ LAST VALUE OR RANGE)
1320      TO = RPAREN &
1321
1322      'LOOP FOR RANGE INDICATOR'
1323      MID1 = SCANSB (FROM+1, #0+1, RANGE, DEL1) &
1324      MID2 = SCANSB (FROM+1, #0+1, RANGE, DEL1) &
1325
1326      BEGIN !SIMPLE VALUE = BUFL0 CORRECT BOOLEAN EXPR, !
1327      PRBCML (MODULE, VARLEN, TXTPTR & TXTPTRI $
1328      ADDTXT (VARLEN, TXTPTR & TXTPTRI $
1329      ADDTXT (VARTXT, TXTPTR & TXTPTRI $
1330      BLDLN (FROMH12, TO, ULIST, 0, 72 & !NEXT! BUFOUT) $
1331      BYTE ($0,72$1,ASSXT) = BYTE ($0,72$1,ASSXT) = BYTE ($0,72$1,ASSXT) = BYTE ($0,72$1,ASSXT) =
1332      ASSTR & JUSR1 (ASSXT) $ ASSLEN & LASICH (ASSXT) $ PRBCML (MODULE, ASSUE, TXTPTR & TXTPTRI $
1333      ADDXT (4H{EQ}, 4, TXTPTR & TXTPTRI $
1334      ADDXT (ASSXT, ASSLEN, TXTPTR & TXTPTRI $
1335
1336      END
1337
1338      ONIF ! !RANGE - BUILD CORRECT BOOLEAN EXPR, !
1339      !INSERT TEXT FOR LOW BOUND!
1340      BLDLN (FROM+2, MIDN, LLIST, 0, 72 & !NEXT! BUFOUT) $
1341      BYTE ($0,72$1,ASSXT) = BYTE ($0,72$1,ASSXT) = BYTE ($0,72$1,ASSXT) =
1342      ASSLEN & JUSR1 (ASSXT) $ ASSLEN = LASTCH (ASSXT) $ PRBCML (MODULE, ASSLEN, TXTPTR & TXTPTRI $
1343      ADDXT (ASSXT, ASSLEN, TXTPTR & TXTPTRI $
1344      PRBCML (MODULE, VARLEN, TXTPTR & TXTPTRI $
1345      ADDXT (4H{EQ}, 4, TXTPTR & TXTPTRI $
1346
1347
1348
1349
1350

```

```

JOCIT VERSION 042275
JOVIAL COMPILATION OF BORGES
ALTER NO 05-01-78 14.801

1351 ADDXT (VARLBN, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) $  

1352  

1353 VINSERT TXPI FOR HIGH BOUND!!  

1354 BLDLN (MIDL+2, TO, LLIST, 0, INEXT, BUFOUT) $  

1355 BITE (5D, 72$) {ASSTXT} = BYTE (80272$) {BUFOUT} $  

1356 ASSTXT = JUSTRT (ASSSTXT) $  

1357 ASLEN = LAGTH (ASSSTXT) $  

1358 PRBCHKL (MODULE, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) $  

1359 ADDXT (4H(OR), 4, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) $  

1360 ADDXT (4H(OR), 4, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) $  

1361 END1 {IF EITHER}  

1362 PROBML (MODULE, 1, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) $  

1363 ADDXT (1H), 1, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) $  

1364 IF TO NO RRAREN $  

1365 BEGIN !MORE VALUES OR !ANGES TO DO!!  

1366 PROBML (MODULE, 5, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) $  

1367 !ALSO INCLUDES ROOM FOR NEXT OPEN PAREN. !!  

1368 ADDXT (4H(OR), 4, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) $  

1369 FROM = TO $  

1370 GOTO VALDODP $  

1371 END  

1372  

1373 !TERMINATE IF STMT!!  

1374 PROBML (MODULE, 3, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) $  

1375 BYTE (5D, MAXTXT) {TXTPTR} = BYTE (5D, MAXNTXT) {BLANK$} $  

1376 ADDXT (16W(JAVS) ASSERT 4, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) $  

1377 MAKE (MODULE, JUSTSTATBUF), TXTPTR = TXTPTR $  

1378 STOPR (MODULE, DINTV, LENXT, LTEXT) $  

1379  

1380 !ADD STMT TO PRINT ERROR MESSAGE!!  

1381 TXPTP = 0 $  

1382 BYTE (5D, MAXTXT) {TXTPTR} = BYTE (5D, MAXNTXT) {BLANK$} $  

1383 ADDXT (16W(JAVS) ASSERT 4, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) $  

1384 MAKE (MODULE, JUSTSTATBUF), TXTPTR = TXTPTR $  

1385 STOPR (MODULE, DINTV, LENXT, LTEXT) $  

1386  

1387 TXPTP = 1H $  

1388 ADDXT (16H), 3, TXTPTR = TXTPTR) $  

1389 TXTPTR = JUSTRT (TXTPTR) $  

1390 MAKE (MODULE, TXTPTR, TXTPTR, 0, LENXT) $  

1391 STOPR (MODULE, DIRTIV, LENXT, LTEXT) $  

1392  

1393 END !PREVALUE!!  

1394 PROJ PRBCHKU (MODULE, CHARS, LENGTH + NEW'LENGTH) $  

1395 !! JAVS45 -- MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT !  

1396 !!  

1397 !! CHECKS TO MAKE SURE STRING OF LENGTH LENGTH1 CAN BE ADDED TO  

1398 !! TXTPR WHICH ALREADY CONTAINS A STRING OF LENGTH LENGTH1.  

1399 !! IF NOT, THE CURRENT CONTENTS OF TXTPR ARE WRITTEN OUT  

1400

```



```

29060 02 05-01-78 14.004 JOGAL COMPILED OF SOURCES
ALTER NO - UOC11 VERSION 0424

1.411
1.412     BYTE (1011$) {LABEL} # 1H1J1 $           !1
1.413     BYTE (1114$) {LABEL} # 1H1M1 $           !1
1.414     BYTE (1551$) {LABEL} # R0 $             !1
1.415
1.416     !CHANGE SPACES TO ZEROES IN STMT NO.11
1.417     FOR I = 1, 4 $                         !1
1.418   BEGIN
1.419     IF BYT ($1.15$) {LABEL} 80,1M1 ) S
1.420       BYT ($1.13$) {LABEL} 4 B001 $           !1
1.421   END
1.422   END !PROBLEMS
1.423
1.424     PROC ARBET (MODULE; STMT) ! MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT
1.425     ! JAV-3 -- MODULE INSTRUMENTATION COMPONENT
1.426
1.427     ! PROBE END OF IF/ETH STATEMENT !
1.428     ITEM WENTXT INTG $ !STATEMENT LENGTH OF TEST ARRAY!
1.429     ITEM MARK INTG $ !STATEMENT NUMBER OF 1ST ORIF IN TEST!
1.430     ITEM MODUL INTG $ !ITEM NUMBER OF NUMBER 1
1.431     ITEM MODUL INTG $ !ITEM NUMBER OF NUMBER 2
1.432     ITEM WTM INTG $ !STATEMENT NUMBER 1
1.433     ITEM SB INTG $ !STATEMENT BLOCK NUMBER 1
1.434     ITEM UJ INTG $ !STATEMENT NUMBER 1
1.435     REBIN
1.436
1.437     !----- CHECK FOR ORIF 1 IN TEST -----
1.438
1.439     MARR = CASE2(MODULE; STMT) $           !1
1.440     !SEARCH IF(EITH/ORIF FOR ORIF1)
1.441     GET PTPTR
1.442     PTR = 16TH(MODULE, SB0AUM, SB0AUM, PR0, 7) $           !1
1.443     !IF TYPE EQ 900 $ !ORIF 1 PRESENT -- DON'T PROBE!
1.444     !UNSTACK FALSE BRANCH DD(PATHS)
1.445     UNSTACK
1.446
1.447     IF LASTIF LQ 0 $                      !1
1.448       BRON (16H(STACK UNDERFLOW)) $           !1
1.449       RETURN $
1.450
1.451     !FDDPSIS LASTIF B) EO MARK $
1.452     BEAIN
1.453     LASTIF = LASAIF & 1 $                   !1
1.454     GOTO STORE;END $
1.455
1.456     LASTIF = LASTIF + 1 $                   !1
1.457
1.458     END
1.459

```

## APPENDIX V

This section contains the output listings from an example run of the modified JAVS. The example was designed to illustrate the use of our new assertion constructs and the use of JAVS as a preprocessor for those constructs. The program does nothing and in fact contains only one executable statement. (If there are no executable statements, JAVS ignores the module entirely.) The logical data structure that the assertions are being applied to is a two-dimensional array of records. More specifically, it is a sequential list of linked lists of records. Thus, to access each record, a CHAIN loop is nested within a LOOP loop. Within the inner loop, the VALUE and NOT VALUE assertions are each demonstrated. For illustrative purposes, all the possible optional clauses are used with each of the directives.

The first job activity is the JAVS basic source analysis during which the JAVS library for this particular program is built. In the next activity, JAVS is run again to generate the probed text from the original source and the directives. The third activity is a compool compilation that is necessary for compilation of the instrumented source code. The last activity demonstrates the compilation of the probed text.



```

FILE U4448<UNBMMN06/BCDBLK
PRMLD 0.25 $C
LOCMD 0.026 $C
OPTION FORRM
        MNT,DECK,MAB,FBPOOL/,POOLOU/FC/
JOVAL 0.027 $C
FILE FC,X15,21
0.028 A
FILE FC,X15,21
SPLCT 0.029 $C
HACOFC1/COMPLER
PRNTL 0.030 $C
        HACOFC1/BACKUP
LIMITS 0.031 $C
        10.5K+,20000
FILE 0.032 $C
        8.5D+11
FILE 0.033 $C
        7.5D+11
FILE 0.034 $C
        6.5D+11
FILE 0.035 $C
        5.5D+11
FILE 0.036 $C
        4.5D+11
FILE 0.037 $C
        3.5D+11
FILE 0.038 $C
        2.5D+11
FILE 0.039 $C
        1.5D+11
FILE 0.040 $C
        0.5D+11
LIMITS 0.041 $C
        1e4K
SELECT BCBSR82/FBPOOL
JOVAL 0.042 AS
        NOP,BCACX,POOLIN/PC/
FILE FC,X1R2L
0.043 S
SELECT BCBSR81/COMPILEB
0.044 S:
0.045 S:
PRMLD 0.046 S:
LIMITS 0.047 S:
        10.5K+,20000
FILE 0.048 S:
        6.CD,2L
FILE 0.049 S:
        5.DD,1L
FILE 0.050 S:
        7.5D+11
FILE 0.051 S:
        5.GD,1L
FILE 0.052 S:
        2.5B,3L
FILE 0.053 S:
        3.5D+3L
LIMITS 0.054 S:
        10.5K+
0.055 S:
PRMLD 0.056 S:
        S,BW,S,BCFCBN06/BCDBLK
ENDJOB
TOTAL CARD COUNT THIS JOB = 000166

* ACTY=01 SCARD #007* RH3 05/08/78 SH=000000000000
* NORMAL TERMINATION AT 150471 T=4020 SH=000000000000
START 19.946 LINES 203 I/O 0.0028
STOP 19.951 LIMIT 0,9900 I/O 0.001 TU 3
SWAP 0.000 TYPE RUST I/O/RAT TS/BC MS/#E MEMORY 82K
LAPSE 0.000 FC D TYPE RUST I/O/RAT TS/BC MS/#E ADDRESS TS/BC#E
          1* R  D191 * 37 0 1 1 4688
          H* R  D191 * 1318 0 0 66 0>20-03
          03 R  D191 * 52 0 0 120 0>20-04
          10 R  D191 * 61 0 0 12 0>20-05
          04 R  D191 * 49 0 1 24 0>20-06
          02 R  D191 * 1563 0 1 50 0>20-07
          09 R  WHAT P 53 19.945 19.951 27 508 2>1-00
          P* STOUT 3-01=00

KC=06 203 LINES AT STA. ~0

CPU      S/OUT   TAPE    DISK    PRINTER   READER   FUCH   CONSOLE   TOTAL
RATE    225.00   .0002   .0003   .00005   .00065   .00002   0.00   0.00
CHARGE 0000.03   0000.01   0000.00   0000.15   0000.00   0000.00   0000.00   0001.19

```

\* ACTU-02 SCARD #016\* B1H5 05/08/78 SW=000000000000  
\* NORMAL TERMINATION AT 104111 14020 SW=000000000000

	CPU	STOUT	TABE	DISK	PRINTER	READER	I/O	MEMORY	ADDRESS
START	19.952	LINES 252	PROC 0.0039	LIMIT 0.6000	0.002	1U 5	CU 5	H*T	5BK
STOP	19.962	LIMIT 20000							2089
SWAP	0.000								
LAPSE	0.010 FC D	TYPE	BUSY	TP/AT	IS/EC MS/#E				
		D191 *	34	0	1	1			
		H * R	1707	0	350	350R			
		10 R	D191 *	0	1	12	12		0-20-01
		03 R	456	0	120	120R			0-20-01
		01 R	D191 *	59	1	24	24		0-20-01
		02 R	WHAT	342	19.952	19.962	0		0-30-00
		01 R	WHAT	1757	19.952	19.962	27		3-0-1-00
		P *	STOUT	0	12	12			0-20-01

FC-06 252 LINES AT STA. -0

	CPU	STOUT	TABE	DISK	PRINTER	READER	I/O	MEMORY	ADDRESS
BATE	225.00	0.002	0.0031	0.0005	0.0006	0.0005	1U 5	CU 5	CONSOLE
CHARGE	0000.00	0000.50	0000.00	0000.12	0000.00	0000.00			FUNCH
									0.00
									0.00
									0.000.00
									0001.50

\* ACTV-03 SCARD #022A JOVAL 05/08/78 SW=000000000000

	CPU	STOUT	TABE	DISK	PRINTER	READER	I/O	MEMORY	ADDRESS
BATE	225.00	0.002	0.0031	0.0005	0.0006	0.0005	1U 5	CU 5	CONSOLE
CHARGE	0000.00	0000.50	0000.00	0000.12	0000.00	0000.00			FUNCH
									0.00
									0.00
									0000.00
									0000.00

\* NORMAL TERMINATION AT 002576 1=5000 3=000200000000

	CPU	STOUT	TABE	DISK	PRINTER	READER	I/O	MEMORY	ADDRESS
START	19.963	LINES 114	PROC 0.0008	LIMIT 0.0100	0.001	1U 5	CU 5	H*T	4BK
STOP	19.964	LIMIT 20000							337
SWAP	0.000								
LAPSE	0.002 FC D	TYPE	BUSY	TP/AT	IS/EC MS/#E				
		D191 *	45	0	5	5			
		D191 *	14	0	1	1			
		PC S	D191 *	61	0	24	24		
		*4 R	D191 *	13.2	0	960R	960R		
		*6 R	D191 *	31	0	24	24		
		*8 R	D191 *	51	0	0	0		
		*7 D	WHAT	0	19.963	19.964	0		
		*1 R	D191 *	0	0	12	12		
		*5 R	D191 *	0	0	24	24		0-20-04
		*2 R	D191 *	0	0	12	12		0-20-04
		*3 R	D191 *	0	0	36	36		0-20-02
		P *	STOUT	0	0	36	36		0-20-03
		K *	STOUT						
		C *	STOUT						

LIST 1st LINES AT STA. -0

	CPU	STOUT	TABE	DISK	PRINTER	READER	I/O	MEMORY	ADDRESS
BATE	225.00	0.002	0.0031	0.0005	0.0006	0.0005	1U 5	CU 5	CONSOLE
CHARGE	0000.00	0000.23	0000.00	0000.08	0000.00	0000.00			FUNCH
									0.00
									0.00
									0000.00
									0000.40

\* ACTY=0 SCARD #0042 JOVIAL 05/08/78 SW=000200000000  
 \* NORMAL TERMINATION RT 002516 1=5000 34=002000000000

START 19.965	LINES 86	FLOC 0.0005	I/O 0.001	IU 5	MEMORY 49K
STOP 19.967	LIMIT 20000	LIMIT 0.1000	LIMIT	CU 5	MT 385
SWAP 0.000					
LASE 0.002 FC D	TYPE	BUSY	11/AT	FP/BT	ADDRESS TE/FMS
FC R D191 *	52	0	0	24	0-20-02
D* R D191 *	17	0	1	1	0-20-03
** R D191 P	1675	0	0	960	960R
*6 R D191 *	54	0	0	24	0-20-03
*8 R D191 *	21	0	0	12	0-20-02
*4 R D191 *	50	19.965	19.967	0	0-30=00
*7 D WHAT *	73	0	0	24	0-20-04
*1 R D191 *	15	0	0	12	0-20-06
*5 R D191 *	84	0	0	36	0-20-02
*2 R D191 *	0	0	0	36	0-20-03
*3 R D191 *	85	0	0	12	0-20-01
S* R D191 P					
P* SROUT					
K* SROUT					
C* SROUT					

LIST OF LINES AT STA. -0

BATCH	CPU	STROUT	TAPE	DISK	PRINTER	READER	FUNCH	CONSOLE	FIXED
CHARGE	225.00	.002	.00011	.00005	.00006	.00065	.00002	0.00	0.00
	0000.11	0000.17	0000.00	0000.10	0000.00	0000.00	0000.00	0000.00	0000.36

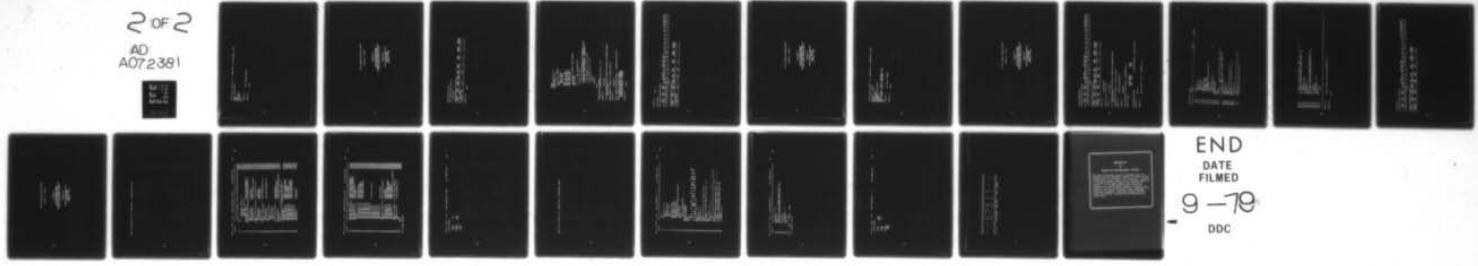
AD-A072 381 NORTHWESTERN UNIV EVANSTON IL DEPT OF ELECTRICAL ENG--ETC F/G 9/2  
DYNAMIC MONITORING FOR LINEAR LIST DATA STRUCTURES. (U)  
JUN 79 S S YAU, J L RAMEY F30602-76-C-0397

UNCLASSIFIED

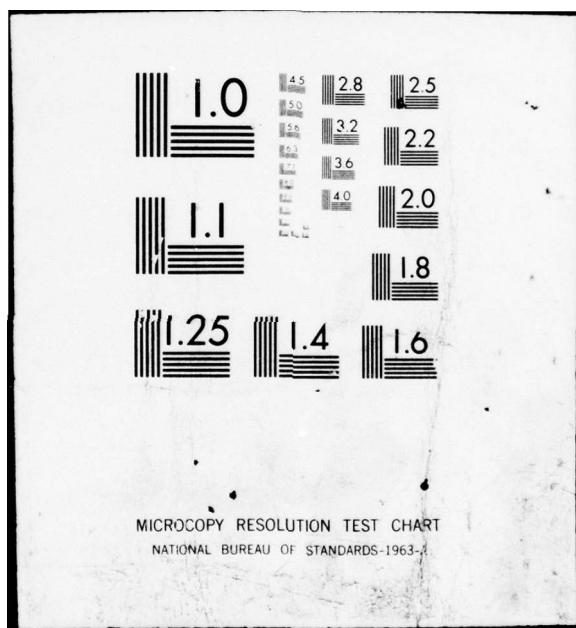
2 OF 2  
AD  
A072381

RADC -TR-79-128

NL



END  
DATE  
FILED  
9-79  
DDC



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-

SHUMB = 8751T, ACTIVITY # = 01, • REPORT CODE = 06, RECORD COUNT = 000203  
CREATE LIBRARY=LIBRARYJ.  
START.  
BASIC.  
FOR LIBRARY.  
STRUCTURAL.  
END FOR.  
END.

COMMAND IS... CREATE LIBRARY=LIBRARYJ,

COMMAND IS... START.

JOVIAL AUTOMATED VERIFICATION SYSTEM

VERSION 2.2 06-03-77

SPONSORED BY

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND  
ARMED AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER  
SIXTH AIR FORCE BASE, NEW YORK 10001  
UNDER CONTRACT F30602-73-r-0346

DEVELOPED BY

GENERAL RESEARCH CORPORATION  
P. O. BOX 3987  
SANTA BARBARA  
CALIFORNIA 93105

STARTER INITIALIZATION...

KNOWN MODULE DESCRIPTOR BLOCKS...

SYSTEM ENPTI

LIBRARY INFORMATION-RUN OF Q500

LIBRARY NO.	NAME	TYPE ACCESS	DATE CREATED	TIMES ALTERED	LAST ALTERED	TOTAL WORDS	LINKS USED	LIBRARY MODULES	LIBRARY FRAGMENTS
1	**NOT OPENED**								
2	LIBRARY1	NEW	0900	1	0900	20	1	0	3

COMMAND IS .0.

BASIC.

```

START $          ;'1 2a 3' 9
DEFINE MM .'.5.' 9
DEFINE MN .'.100.' 9
DEFINE MNARCS 6

TABLE MATRIX A MNARCS 6
BEGIN
OPEN LINK INTG 9
OPEN AX INTG 9
OPEN YY INTG 9
HED
OPEN PTR MM INTG 9
ARRAY LOCHT MM INTG 9
ARRAY RICHT MM INTG 9
ARRAY LOBND MM INTG 9
ARRAY HIBND MM INTG 9
OPEN TERR INTG 9
OPEN KX INTG 9
OPEN MK INTG 9

/* DECLARATIONS FOR ASSOCIATION INDEX VARIABLES */
TERR KX INTG 9
OPEN MK INTG 9

XX = 0 9 /* NEED AN EXECUTABLE STAT */
/*.Loop (KK) (0...NN-1)..
   .LCHAIN (XX) XXZ (SPACERK) MRR (LINKTERR)
   BBD (XX 90 -1) MPP (PRAEK) NO -1) COUNT (LocatTERR)
   .MICRERK) SOURCE (Lquad(ERK)), Hquad(ERK));
   .VALUS (XX(ERK)) (-11...-1, 3, 9...16)..
   .VALUS (XX(ERK)) NOR (1, 4...7)..
   .ENDCHAR;
   .ENDLOOP;
END

```

ZUM \$

\*MONAIE (+NOJAVS+) COMPLETED  
\*\*\*\*\* NO ERRORS WERE FOUND AT JAVS-2 \*\*\*\*\*

COMMAND IS...  
FOR LIBRARY.

THE FOLLOWING MODULES HAVE BEEN QUEUED FOR PROCESSING BY SUBSEQUENT COMMANDS  
"MONAIE(+NOJAVS+)"

MODULE SELECTED IS <+MONAIE> OF JAVSTRT <+NOJAVS>

COMMAND IS...  
STRUCTURAL.

JOVIAL AUTOMATED VERIFICATION SYSTEM \*\*\* SECONDARY MODULE ANALYSIS \*\*\*

MODULE \*MONAIE\* OF JAVSTRT \*NOJAVS\*.  
MODULE DEPENDENCIES TABLE CONSTRUCTED.  
STATEMENT DESCRIPTOR BLOCKS UPDATED.  
DO-PATH TABLE CONTAINS 1 ENTRIES.

COMMAND IS...  
END PNL.

COMMAND IS... .

END.

JAYS WRAPIF... .

KNOWN MODULE DESCRIPTOR BLOCKS... .

NO.	MODULE NAME	PARENT NAME	TEXT TYPE	FLAG SCOPES	FIRST LINE	WORD PAIRS	STMS	SLTS	DDPS	BLKS	PARNS	DIRECT	COMP	
1	*MONAIE*	*MOJAVS*	PROG	EXT	0	25	1	17	260	203	0	14	0	0
			TOTAL		0	25	1				1	1	2	0

LIBRARY NO.	LIBRARY NAME	TYPE	DATE	TIMES	LAST	TOTAL	LINKS	LIBRARY MODULES	LIBRARY FRAGMENTS
1	*NOT OPENED*	ACCESS	CREATED	ALTERED	ALTERED	WORDS	WORD		
2	LIBRARY	INI	0500	1	0500	4920	16	1	9

JOYVAL AUTOMATED VERIFICATION SYSTEM

VERSION 2.2 08-03-77

SPONSORED BY

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND  
BOMB AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER  
EMPIRE STATE AIR FORCE BASE, NEW YORK 13061  
UNDER CONTRACT F30602-73-C-0348

DEVELOPED BY

GENERAL RESEARCH CORPORATION  
P. O. BOX 3307  
SANTA BARBARA  
CALIFORNIA 93105

SHUNG = 87817. ACTIVITY # = 02. • REPORT CODE = 06. RECORD COUNT = 000252

OLD LIBRARY = LIBRARYJ.

START.

JAVASTRT="NOJAVS".

FOR JAVASTRT.

INSTRUMENT. NODE=DIRECTIVES.

INSTRUMENT.

END FOR.

PRINT. JAVASTRT = "NOJAVS". INSTRUMENTED = ALL.

PUNCH. JAVASTRT = "NOJAVS". INSTRUMENTED = ALL.

END.

COMMAND IS... OLD LIBRARY = LIBRARYJ.

COMMAND IS... START.

**JOVIAL AUTOMATED VERIFICATION SYSTEM**

**VERSION 2.2 06-03-77**

**SPONSORED BY**

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND  
ARMED SERVICES DEVELOPMENT CENTER  
CRYPTICS AIR FORCE BASE, NEW YORK 13441  
UNDER CONTRACT F30602-73-C-3348

**DEVELOPED BY**

GENERAL RESEARCH CORPORATION  
P.O. BOX 3387  
SANTA BARBARA  
CALIFORNIA 93105

STARTER INITIALIZATION...

KNOWN MODULE DESCRIPTOR BLOCKS...

MODULE NO.	NAME	PARENT NAME	TYPE	PROC SCOPE	LINES	STATS	EXEC PPAIRS	WORD PPAIRS	SYMS	SSTS	DATS	DOPS	BLKS	IN OUT	CODE FOR DDP	PARMS DIRECT COMP		
1	*NOJAVS*	*NOJAVS*	PROG	BIT	0	25	1	17	260	203	0	14	0	1	2	0	0	0
				TOTAL	0	25	1											

LIBRARY INFORMATION--RUN OF 0508	LIBRARY NO.	NAME	TYPE	ACCESS	DATE CREATED	LAST ALTERED	TOTAL WORDS	LLINES USED	LIBRARY MODULES	LIBRARY FRAGMENTS
1 LIBRARY	READ	0508	1		0508		4520	14	1	3
2 SCRATCH	NEW	0508	1		0508		20	1	0	3

COMMAND IS... JAVSTEXT-\*NOJAVS\*.

JAVSTEXT <\*NOJAVS> IS NOW ACTIVE

COMMAND IS... FOR JAVSTEXT.

THE FOLLOWING MODULES HAVE BEEN QUEUED FOR PROCESSING BY SUBSEQUENT COMMANDS  
\*NOJAVS\*-(\*NOJAVS\*)

MODULE SELECTED IS <\*NOJAVS\*> OF JAVSTEXT <\*NOJAVS\*>

COMMAND IS... INSTRUMENT,MODULE=DIRECTIVES.

COMMAND IS... INSTRUMENT.

JOVIAL AUTOMATED VERIFICATION SYSTEM \*\*\* INSTRUMENTATION \*\*\*

OPTIONS IN EFFECT . . .

DD-DATM PROBE =	PROBE
MODULE PROBE =	PROBE
TEST PROBE =	PROBE

INSTRUMENTING DIRECTIVES OF MODULE <\*NOJAVS\*> OF JAVSTEXT <\*NOJAVS\*>

COMMAND IS... END FOR.

COMMAND IS... PRINT. JAVSTEXT = \*NOJAVS\*. INSTRUMENTED = ALL.

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY LISTING  
NO. 111

```

    .. VALUE   ( $ II $ ) NOT ( $ II $ ) LO 7 ) ... 7 ) ..
22P( 0) IF (II ($ II $) EQ 1) OR (4 LO II ($ II $) LO 7) $ 4
22P( 0) JAVS ASSERT = 34H (VALUE ASSERTION ERROR AT STMT 22) $
22P( 0) .. ENDCHAIN ..
23P( 0) II = LINK ($ II $)
23P( 0) IF NOT (II EQ -1) $
23P( 0) GOTO J00200 $
23P( 0) J00201.
23P( 0) IF NOT (LOCNT ($ KK $) LO ASSCNT LO HICNT ($ KK $)) $
23P( 0) JAVS ASSERT = 34H (COUNT ASSERTION ERROR AT STMT 23) $
23P( 0) END
23P( 0) .. ENDLOOP ..
24P( 0) KK = KK + 1 $
24P( 0) IF NOT (KK GR 5 = 1) $
24P( 0) GOTO J00190 $
24P( 0) END
25( 0) TERM $

```

COMMAND IS... .

PUNCH, JAVSTEXT = \*NOJAVS\*, INSTRUMENTED = ALL.

COMMAND IS... .

END.

JAVS WRAPUP...

KNOWN MODULE DESCRIPTOR BLOCKS...

NO.	MODULE	TEXT	PARENT	PROC FNSR				PROC FIRST WORD				DS, PAMS DIRECT COMP							
				NAME	NAME	TYPE	SCOPE	LINS	STARTS	STNS	NAME	TOKS	SIMS	SLNS	DATS	DOPS	BLKS	IN OUT CODE TOT DOP	
1	*MONAIN*	*MOJAYS*	*MOHAINS*	PROG	EXT	97	25	1	17	260	203	0	14	0	1	2	0	0	0
	TOTAL			57	25	1													

LIBRARY INFORMATION--RUN OF 0508

NO.	LIBRARY	TYPE	DATE	TIMES	LAST	TOTAL	LINKS		LIBRARY		LIBRARY		
							ACCESS	CREATED	ALTERED	WORDS	USED	MODULES	FRAGMENTS
1	LIBRARYJ	READ	0508	1	0508	4920	16			1	1	9	
2	SCRATCH	NEW	0508	1	0508	5520	19			1	1	11	

JETVAL AUTOMATED VERIFICATION SYSTEM

VERSION 2.2 06-03-71

SPONSORED BY

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND  
ARMED AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER  
ENTERPRISE AIR FORCE BASE, NEW YORK 13441  
UNDER CONTRACT F30602-73-C-0348

DEVELOPED BY

GENERAL RESEARCH CORPORATION  
P.O. BOX 3887  
SANTA BARBARA  
CALIFORNIA 93105

SEARCH = 070117, ACTIVITY # = 03, REPORT CODE = 74, RECORD COUNT = 000118

```

1 1751T 03 05-08-78 19.983 COMPOOL COMPILETIME OF P4P00L
2 ALTER NO ****+*****1*****5*****3*****5*****4*****5*****5*****7*****5*****
3 START $ ''..JAVTEXT F4CHPL PRESET = COMPOOL FOR PROBE ANALYSIS DURING EXECUTION 0J19MB62
4 DEFINS 2
5 DEFINS 3
6 DEFINS 4
7 DEFINS 5
8 DEFINE MAXDDP .-2000$ ''..MAXIMUM DD-PATHS SUMMARIZED ''
9 DEFINE MAXMOD .-100$ ''..MAXIMUM MODULES SUMMARIZED ''
10 PROC P4M00N (MODNAME,JAVTEXT,UDDP5) $ ''MODULE INVOCATION CALL ''
11 BEGIN
12 ITEM MODNAME DLLL $ ''MODULE NAME ''
13 ITEM JAVTEXT DLLL $ ''JAVTEXT NAME ''
14 ITEM UDDPS INTG 9 ''NUMBER OF DD-PATHS IN MODULE ''
15 END
16 PROC P4B00H (MODNAME,JAVTEXT,DDP) $ ''DD-PATH EXECUTION CALL ''
17 BEGIN
18 ITEM MODNAME DLLL $ ''MODULE NAME ''
19 ITEM JAVTEXT DLLL $ ''JAVTEXT NAME ''
20 ITEM DDP INTG 9 ''DD-PATH NUMBER ''
21 END
22 PROC P4B00I (TESTNAME,FLAG) $ ''TEST START/TERMINATION CALL ''
23 BEGIN
24 ITEM TESTNAME N 0 ''TEST START/TERMINATION FLAG ''
25 ITEM TFLAG INTG 0
26 END
27 PROC P4B00D(LINE,FLAG) $ ''COMMON BLOCK FOR PROBES
28 BEGIN
29 ITEM LINE N 80 $ ''COMMON
30 ITEM FLAG INTG 0 ''COMMON
31 END
32 PROC P4B00M(IDEATE,ITEMS) $ ''COMMON
33 ITEM CLOSER INTG 5 0 $ ''CLOSE FLAG ON AUDIT FILE ''
34 ITEM DATE DLLL $ ''DATE ''
35 COMMON PROBEC 9 ''COMMON BLOCK FOR PROBES
36 BEGIN
37 FILE AUDIT B 1 R00 V(OK) V(X1) V(X2) V(B07) 08 9
38 ITEM CLOSED INTG 5 0 $ ''CLOSE FLAG ON AUDIT FILE ''
39 ITEM DATE DLLL $ ''DATE ''
40 ITEM UDDP5 INTG 5 0 9 ''NUMBER OF DD-PATHS PROBED ''
41 ITEM MODNAME DLLL $ ''NUMBER OF MODULES INVOKED ''
42 ITEM UDDPS INTG 5 0 9 ''NUMBER OF MODULES INVOKED ''
43 ITEM UTESTS INTG 5 0 9 ''NUMBER OF TESTS ''
44 ITEM OPENED INTG 5 0 9 ''NUMBER OF TESTS ''
45 ITEM PROBEM INTG 5 0 9 ''NUMBER OF PROBES EXECUTED ''
46 ITEM TEST INTG 5 0 9 ''NUMBER OF TESTS EXECUTED ''
47 ITEM TIME0 TFP 0.0 9 ''OPEN FLAG ON FILE AUDIT ''
48 ITEM DELTAINT 5 0.0 9 ''OPEN FLAG ON FILE AUDIT ''
49 ITEM T0D DLLL $ ''NUMBER OF TESTS EXECUTED ''
50 ITEM TIME F 9 ''NUMBER OF TESTS EXECUTED ''

```



0751F 03 05:08-78 19.963

COMPOOL CONSOLIDATION OF PMSOOL

PROGRAM SUMMARY

STANDRS	ADDR
None	
COMMONS	SIZE
PROBEC	005564
SYMBERS	
None	

JOCIT VERSION 042215

PAGE 3

SHWHD = 0781T. ACTIVITY # = 00. \* MILEAGE CODE = 7A. RECORD COUNT = 000000

87517 04 05-08-78 19.966 JOVIAL COMPILED BY ..... JOCIT VERSION 042275  
 ALTER NO \*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*1\*\*\*\*\*3\*\*\*\*\*2\*\*\*\*\*4\*\*\*\*\*3\*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*6\*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*7\*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*8\*\*\*\*\*  
 PAGE 1  
 AREA1

```

1 START
2   TABLE MATRIX R 100 9
3 BEGIN
4   ITEM LINK I 24 S 9
5   ITEM XX I 24 S 9
6   ITEM YY I 24 S 9
7 END
8
9 ARRAY PTR S 1 24 S 9
10  ARRAY LOCNT S 2 24 S 9
11  ARRAY HIGHCT S 2 24 S 9
12  ARRAY LOBND S 2 24 S 9
13  ARRAY HIBND S 2 24 S 9
14  . DECLARATIONS FOR ASSERTION INDEX VARIABLES .
15  ITEM XX I 24 S 9
16  ITEM KK I 24 S 9
17  XX = 0 .
18  . NEED AN EXECUTABLE STATEMENT
19  . Loop
20  ITEM JAVS' ASSERT N 72 0
21  MONITOR JAVS' ASSERT 0
22 BEGIN
23 KK = 0 0
24 J00190.
25  . CHAIN I XX ) BEND ( IR ( KK 0 ) BEND ( IR ( KK 0 ) BEND ( IR ( KK 0 )
26  ( IR ( KK 0 ) BEND ( IR ( KK 0 ) BEND ( IR ( KK 0 ) BEND ( IR ( KK 0 )
27  $) B0 - 1 ) COUNT ( IR ( KK 0 ) BEND ( IR ( KK 0 ) BEND ( IR ( KK 0 )
28  $) 1 ) BOUNDS ( IR ( KK 0 ) BEND ( IR ( KK 0 ) BEND ( IR ( KK 0 )
29  IR NOT ( PTR ( IR ( KK 0 ) B0 - 1 ) 0
30 BEGIN
31  ITEM ASSERT I 24 S 9
32  ASSERT " 0 "
33  XX = PTR ( IR ( KK 0 ) 0
34  J00200.
35  IR NOT ( LOBND ( IR ( KK 0 ) IR XX IR HIBND ( IR ( KK 0 ) ) 0
36 BEGIN
37  JAVS' ASSERT = 35H(BOUNDS ASSERT ERROR AT STATE 20) 0
38 GOTO J00201 0
39 END
40 ASSERT = ASSERT + 1
41  . VALUE [ , XX ] ( IR ( KK 0 ) ) ( - 11 000 1 0 3 0 9
42  . 1N )
43  IF NOT (( - 11 10 XX ( IR ( KK 0 ) 10 1 ) OR ( IR ( IR ( KK 0 ) 20 3 ) OR ( 9 10 XX ( 9
44  XX 9 ) 10 19 )) 9
45  JAVS' ASSERT = 34H(VALUE ASSERTION ERROR AT STATE 21) 0
46  . VALUE [ , IR ( KK 0 ) ) NOT ( - 11 10 XX ( IR ( KK 0 ) 10 1 ) 0
47  IF (( IR ( IR ( KK 0 ) 20 1 ) OR ( 9 10 XX ( IR ( KK 0 ) 10 7 )) 9
48  JAVS' ASSERT = 34H(VALUE ASSERTION ERROR AT STATE 22) 0
49  . ENDCHAIN
50  XX = LINK ( IR ( KK 0 ) 0

```

0751T 04 05-08-78 19,966 JOVIAL COMPIRATION OF .....  
 \*\*\*\*\*1\*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*2\*\*\*\*\*3\*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*7\*\*\*\*\*5\*\*\*\*\*8  
 ALLEN BO PAGE 2 JOCIT VERSION 042275  
 ANZ1

```

      51 IF NOT (II 20 = 1) $  

      52 GOTO J00200 $  

      53 J00201  

      54 IF NOT (LOCAT IS KK $) TO ASCRT LO NICKT ($ KK $) $  

      55 JAVS' ASSERT A  

      56 JAVS' ASSERT ASSERATION ERROR AT SNT 23) $  

      57 END  

      58 .. . 2BLOOP :/  

      59 KK = KK + 1 $  

      60 IF NOT (KK OR $ - 1) $  

      61 GOTO J00190 $  

      62 END
      63 TBN $  

      64 COMPOOL MAPPOOL VERSION 050070
  
```

\*\* NO DIAGNOSTIC MESSAGES\*\*

07512 04 05-08-78 19.966

PROGRAM SUMMARY

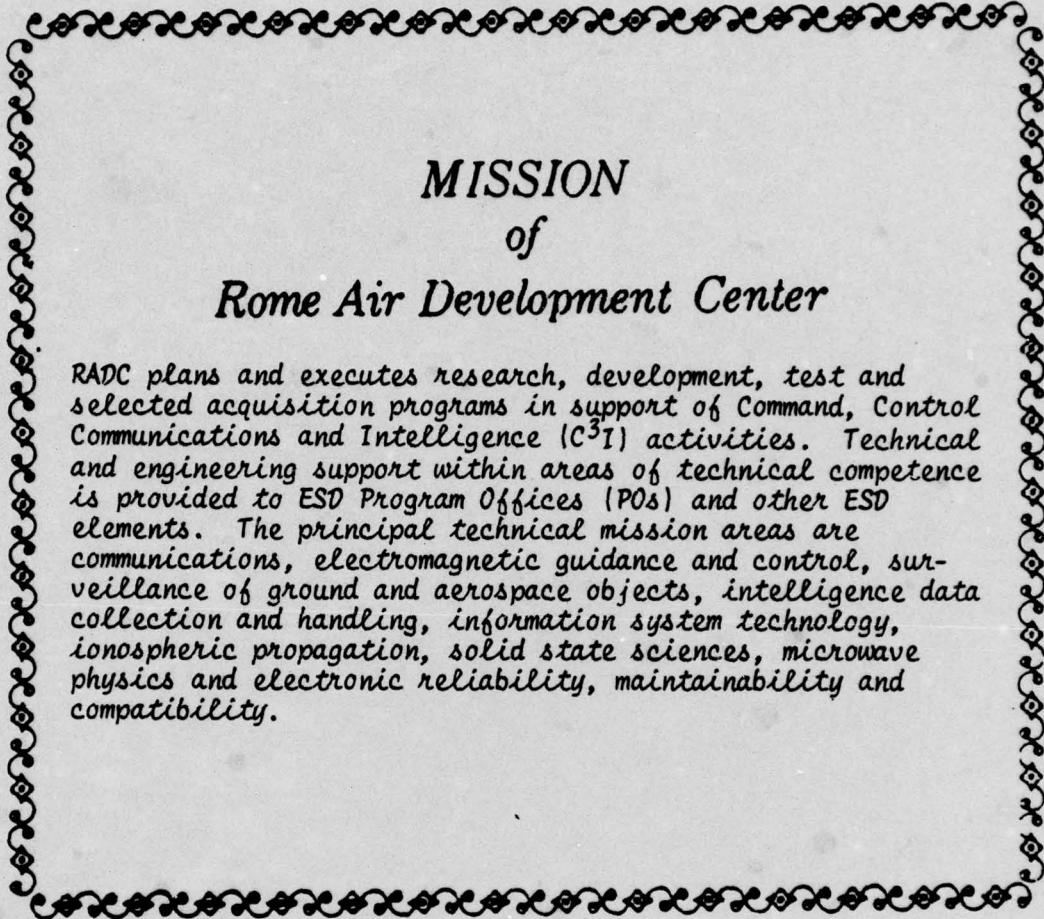
STUDPRS	ADD1
.....	000560
COMMONS	SIZE
BONE	
SHARERS	
JOVND.	
JOVNOV	
.JEXIT	

JOURNAL COMPIRATION OF .....

SOCIR VERSION 042275

PAGE 3

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-- 3 0 -- DATE 09-09-78 TIME 12.98 PA 0 12 SIST12



## **MISSION** of *Rome Air Development Center*

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